

Stop the Shooting NOW!

An Editorial

Will the Pentagon generals in Korea now figure out a new gadget to keep the shooting and the dying going on endlessly? This is what the country should watch out for.

To their charge that they can't end the war unless they are sure they won't be attacked later, the Koreans and Chinese have replied with still one more major concession—

The Koreans and Chinese have proposed to freeze all military positions, all military personnel and levels of equipment during the entire term of the truce.

What happens now to the invented Pentagon charge that the Koreans want a truce to stage another build-up?

OUR BOYS ARE FILLING the casualty lists at the rate of

at least 2,000 a week.

This is a higher rate of casualty than during World War II.

It took 20 months for the U.S.A. to reach the 100,000 casualty mark in World War II. It has taken only 17 months in this filthy, useless, and utterly unjustified slaughter which has brought joy to the profiteers and war-contract mob, but grief to

millions.

America has peace in Korea within its grasp if the American people will but insist on halting the shooting.

Not another boy must die. An immediate cease-fire is available. It has been offered by the other side. The main Pentagon alibi has been debunked by the new offer to freeze all positions. Only evil men with anti-Amer-

ican aims would desire another U.S. 2,000 casualties between now and next week.

Every American—this means you and your organization—should wire or write to the White House and to his Congressman and Senators for an immediate cease-fire, for bringing our boys home by Christmas—all of them. And alive.

Judge Enjoins Bus Strike Vote Tonight

By MICHAEL SINGER

Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman yesterday barred the Transport Workers Union from taking a strike vote against the Third Avenue Transit Corp. at tonight's union meeting at Transport Hall. At a show cause proceeding in Federal Court brought by trustees of the private bus line, Judge Kaufman continued his injunction ruling stipulated last Friday, and ordered the union to reply by today at 4 p.m. on "all issues involved." He set noon tomorrow for evidence and testimony. John F. O'Donnell, counsel for the TWU, said he would appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals on the ground that the injunction violated the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

O'Donnell demanded a trial by jury under the Federal Declaratory (Continued on Page 6)

High Court Bars Review for Bail Trustees

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Supreme Court today refused to review the "contempt of court" convictions against Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Alpheus Hunton and Dashiell Hammett, jailed trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress. Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas, dissenting, voted to review the case.

The three bail trustees were jailed for standing on their constitutional rights and refusing to act as stoolpigeons by naming the thousands of contributors to the bail fund. Field was sentenced to 90 days in jail by Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan and then was sentenced to another six months when he similarly refused before a grand jury to relinquish his rights.

Hunton and Hammett are due to be released next Sunday, after serving six-month terms imposed by Judge Ryan. Field has served the 90 days and is appealing the six-month term.

Koreans Offer Arms Freeze: Call Union Sq. End-War Rally

In another major concession to speed a full armistice by New Year's, Korean and Chinese negotiators at Panmunjom yesterday proposed a complete freeze of all arms and armed forces in Korea, and a board of neutral inspectors to supervise the armistice.

3 Who Went to Berlin Will Talk At Rally Here

Not even a helmeted, machine-gun-toting company of the Belgian division of the Wall Street army, in full battle regalia, was able to keep three determined young Americans from attending the recent World Youth Festival in Berlin. The three will tell their exciting story this Friday evening, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 254 W. 73rd St., where the New York Youth Peace Crusade will welcome home the American delegates to that great world festival.

Pro-war newspapers have tried hard to delete any reference to the American delegation in Berlin, in their effort to depict the festival as an anti-American demonstration. But, despite the most desperate efforts of the State Department and its West European adjuncts, 66 young Americans did get through, to greet and be greeted by their (Continued on Page 8)

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's negotiators had been stressing the right of U. S. teams to roam through North Korea at will, and an embargo on reconstruction and anti-aircraft work in the bombed-out North Korean cities.

Faced with Nam Il's sweeping proposal to ban all military additions and guarantee a fair inspection, the Pentagon negotiators were seemingly left with nothing to throw up as a further roadblock to agreement on the second point of the agenda. However, they requested a recess where they worked up "21 questions" on the new proposals. The Korean- (Continued on Page 8)

All peace groups in the city were invited to participate in a Citizens' Rally for Peace, to be held Dec. 11 in Union Square from 5 to 7 p.m., it was announced yesterday by Sam Friedman, chairman of the Labor Conference for Peace.

Friedman said an application for a permit for the meeting was filed with the Park Department by the Labor Conference for Peace.

The meeting will demand an end to all fighting in Korea and a permanent cease-fire by Dec. 27.

The move for the meeting was initiated by a unanimous vote of 400 delegates from shops and unions in Saturday's conference held under the Labor Conference for Peace. Friedman said all groups in the city interested in the objectives of the meeting have been invited to take part.

Explode Bombs Near Synagogue, Negro Project

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 3.—Three dynamite bombs exploded near a Negro housing center and a Jewish synagogue today. Four hundred Negro residents gathered and demanded police protection from the Klan terrorism.

Jewish War Veterans said they would arm themselves and patrol their synagogues.

Gov. Fuller today ordered National Guard troops to stand by as their commanding general began (Continued on Page 8)

Parley Tonight To Open Xmas Peace Drive

—See Page 2

Western Thriller—The Fund Grows

Received yesterday — \$1,118.50
Total thus far — \$18,287.26

The palm today goes to our readers west of the Mississippi—the stalwart progressive farmers, miners, shop workers of Minnesota, Colorado, Iowa—who contributed a large part

of the thousand dollars and more we received yesterday, in response to the \$25,000 fund plea.

We wrote in the weekend Worker that our readers in Ohio, the Philadelphia area and Minnesota had been slow to respond and we still expect to hear from them. An so, from Minneapolis comes a note with \$200 to the effect that the money was collected from a number of readers who "got agitated" by our words.

And from Pine County, Minn., comes another \$50 with this message:

"Here's \$50 more from progress- (Continued on Page 8)

East Side Asks 16c Milk; Price Pickets Line Street

East Side housewives lined up with local Tenant and Consumer Councils over the weekend in demanding a reduction in milk prices to 16 cents a quart. Milk sells now for 23 cents. Five Tenant Councils

joining Saturday morning in a demonstration at the Municipal Market, 10th St. and First Ave. They covered empty milk containers with petitions urging the price reduction upon Mayor Impellitteri, and in just 30 minutes, 250 persons signed the plea and contributed three cents each for mailing.

One little boy walked along wearing a placard which read: "With Milk So High, Mommy Can't Buy." Other small fry wore signs pleading for "Prices My Size."

So receptive were the shopping

crowds that many accompanied the demonstrators to the post office at 14th St. People inside the post office, too, when apprized of the purpose of the demonstration and the mailing of the petitions, called out comments like "It's about time" and "good luck to you."

The action was the latest of a series of anti-high price demonstrations by the East Side Tenant & Consumer Councils. Among these have been delegations to Rep. Arthur Klein (D-NY) and postcard and letter-writing campaigns.

A roving picket line of 60 Consumer Council representatives weaved its way through sympathetic Fifth Avenue shopping crowds Saturday, singing, chanting and shouting its slogans for a price rollback.

From 1:30 to 2:30 p.m., the group representing the New York Tenant and Consumer Councils marched before the local headquarters of the Office of Price Stabilization at 401 Fifth Ave. at 38th Street. They shouted slogans and bore such placards as "Hey DiSalle, What D'ya Say, We Want Prices We Can Pay." The demonstrators came from every major section of the city, with some mothers and children coming from such distant points as Far Rockaway.

From the OPS building, the

pickets marched down Fifth Ave. through good-natured and responsive shopping crowds. Hands grabbed eagerly for the 3,000 leaflets distributed by the Tenant & Consumer Council spokesmen demanding government action to bring down high prices.

Applause greeted the demonstrators on their way to 34th Street and Sixth Avenue as they sang, to the tune of The Old Grey Mare, an anti-inflation jingle which went: "A Dollar Bill Don't Buy What It Used To Buy, A Dollar Ain't a Dollar Anymore."

24 Die in British Attack on Egyptians

CAIRO, Dec. 3.—British troops, supported by armored cars and jeeps, today attacked a crowd of Egyptians, who resisted the attack for more than four hours. Twenty-four people were killed and 64 wounded.

Parley Here Tonight to Launch Pre-Christmas Drive for Peace

Group Distributes 250,000 Xmas Peace Cards to Be Sent to Truman

The Greater New York Councils for Peace, 111 W. 42 St., yesterday announced the distribution of 250,000 beautiful colored Christmas cards addressed to President Truman urging Peace in Korea and a Peace Pledge from a meeting of the Major Powers of the world. A quarter of a million

residents of all the boroughs of Greater New York are expected to send these Christmas messages to the President during the month of December.

The Greater New York Councils for Peace is a coordinating body consisting of the various Peace Councils in the several Boroughs. These local Peace Councils coordinate and service the hundreds of neighborhood peace groups that have developed in scores of neighborhoods everywhere throughout the City. These peace groups are non-political, non-partisan, unaffiliated informal groups of neighbors, each of whom have different convictions on many things, but get together to discuss current events and do something for peace.

A Christmas Campaign for Peace Conference will be held Tuesday at 8 p.m., at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St. Representatives of neighborhood peace groups, Churches, and other peace-loving organizations will discuss together at this conference, the launching of a huge Christmas campaign for Peace, especially through the use of the Christmas Peace Messages to the President.

Peace groups in every neighborhood, in all boroughs, have been reporting in the last few days, a tremendous upsurge of peace sentiment and expression among the

people of New York, of all faiths, of all convictions, of all walks of life. The people in the neighborhoods not only want peace deeply, but are angry and upset at the tactics of the Generals which seem to be delaying peace, terribly hit by the continuously increasing cost of living, and are determined to do everything possible to bring about Peace in Korea by Christmas, and negotiations for World Peace through a meeting of the heads of government of the big countries of the world.

New York Peace Organizations jointly calling the conference are: Brooklyn Peace Council, Manhattan Planning Committee for Peace, Bronx Women's Peace Council, Queens Women's Council for Peace, American Women for Peace, New York Youth Crusade for Peace, New York Labor Conference for Peace.

Rev. Jack R. McMichael, Executive Director of the Methodist Federation of Social Action, will be the keynote speaker.

The handsomely engraved Christmas card, in Christmas green and red, which is being distributed by the councils, says:

Dear President Truman:

Peace in Korea and in the world is my family's deepest need. In

the spirit of Christmas, arrange a truce to stop the shooting right away. We want our beloved sons, husbands and brothers to spend the New Year home with us and their families. All over the world, plain people like us, as well as heads of governments, have been proposing that the major coun-

tries get together to prevent further bloodshed and negotiate for peace. I urge you to arrange such a meeting out of which can come a pledge of peace and the peaceful settlement of all differences. Let 1952 be the year that world peace was secured for ourselves and our children.

'THE FOLKS AT HOME WERE PUTTING THE PRESSURE ON'

What do American officers really think of the purpose and practicability of the Ridgway negotiators' demand for a so-called "security check" allowing them to roam at will through North Korea up to the Yalu River?

Associated Press' Bureau Chief in Tokyo, Robert Emsen, Friday quoted an officer as follows:

"It would be impractical anyway and furthermore the Reds would never agree to it," one officer said.

The fact that Gen. Matthew Ridgway went into the negotiations aiming not for peace but for just such tactical advantages is further developed in the same dispatch, in which Emsen writes:

"When the talks started last summer, it was well known that Ridgway was mainly interested in two things: An exchange of prisoners and a provision to send security teams behind enemy lines."

Emsen also explains the temporary emergence of a de facto cease-fire in Korea as the direct result of peace pressure from the United States. He writes:

"A de facto cease-fire was exactly what UN negotiators at the armistice talks had been saying all along they wouldn't stand for. Then what caused the sudden change in policy? Pressure. The folks at home were putting pressure on their Congressmen."

NEW ENGLAND CP OFFERS PLAN TO AID UNEMPLOYED

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Thousands of unemployed workers in the crisis-ridden New England mill towns this week saw the first constructive proposal for a way out of the economic slump which the national armament economy has brought to this area. The proposal was in the form of 10,000 four-page pamphlets distributed by the New England District Committee of the Communist Party.

Excerpts from the pamphlet, entitled NOT UNEMPLOYMENT AND WAR, BUT JOBS AND PEACE, are printed below:

Tens of thousands of unemployed workers in New England are looking for jobs they cannot find. Lawrence - Lowell, Fall River, New Bedford, Lewiston, Nashua and many other New England cities and towns are rapidly becoming "depressed areas."

In Massachusetts alone, the Division of Employment Security estimated that 100,000 were out of work in September, with the textile mill towns showing by far the larger percentage of the unemployed. At mid-September, textile employment in Rhode Island was 13.4 percent under a year ago. Not only textile, but most other major New England industries—shoe, leather, etc., are caught in the grip of a developing crisis which is casting a pall over scores of cities and towns and creating severe hardships for great masses of workers.

LITTLE COMPENSATION

Because of the war program, for which they must pay, the masses of people have less money to purchase clothing, shoes, and other consumer commodities which are the main product of the New England economy.

The prospect that war orders will ease the unemployment situation in New England is a very slim one. Even the Massachusetts Department of Employment Security had to admit "... government orders—notwithstanding their importance—especially in the worsted

Maps Action on Layoffs Due to Arms Moves

textile mills and at men's shoe factories—have so far been inadequate to compensate for diminished consumer buying, and would seem unlikely to do so in the future."

The farmers and small business men of New England also feel the effects of growing unemployment. For the week ending Sept. 25, Department store sales for Metropolitan Boston dropped 26 percent; Providence Department store sales dropped 23.6 percent; New England sales were down 12 percent from the week ending September 25, 1950.

The National Production Authority has just ordered a 55 percent cut-back in the production of textile machinery—a sign of the even greater crisis that confronts the textile industry.

The greater the expansion of the war economy, the heavier the economic sacrifices the common people will be called upon to bear. They will have less to spend on consumer goods. Civilian production will be further curtailed. Unemployment in New England will become even more widespread.

Those who say we can have guns, and butter too, lie—as New England workers are beginning to discover.

From 1919 to 1947, 71 percent or 134,950 cotton textile workers in New England lost their jobs. To prove how seriously the war economy has hastened the decline of the textile industry in New England, in less than two years of war economy, 1949 and early 1950, more than 50,000 workers lost their jobs.

SPEEDUP

In their struggle for greater profits, textile mill owners, like all other capitalists, are constantly driven to achieve greater production at lower cost. Wages are cut, work-loads are increased, new machinery displaces thousands of workers.

To achieve even greater exploitation of labor, at the expense of the welfare of entire communities in New England, greedy owners have "closed down mill after mill and moved South."

The war program with its increase in unemployment has brought new and more desperate economic conditions to the New England textile workers. With the Taft-Hartley law, the Smith and McCarran laws, the jailing of Communist and trade union leaders, the war program has established a reactionary police-state atmosphere. Taking advantage of these conditions, the textile magnates are brazenly going ahead with their program:

1) To sharply reduce Northern working conditions and living standards to the level of Southern textile workers;

2) To speed up the removal of the mills to the South. If they succeed, they will create an even more profound crisis for the New England economy, throwing many thousands of textile workers out of jobs, bringing the industry in New England near complete destruction.

UNITED ACTION

United militant action by labor and its friends can prevent the closing down of the mills and their removal South. Unite your local communities in a great campaign to keep the mills North! Block the spread of further unemployment—determined rank and file action can prevent work-load increases!

The war program is the bosses' program! For the sake of your jobs, your living standards, and your families—demand that your union leaders break with the Big Business war program which is responsible for the mass unemployment and growing misery of the textile workers. Call upon the Truman Administration to end the war in Ko-

rea! Demand that the leaders of the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain and China get together and make an agreement for peace. Encourage East-West Trade—this will create jobs for the unemployed.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties are parties of economic crisis and war. To safeguard the peace and return New England and the nation to economic prosperity the people must break with the two major parties and organize a new party based on the trade unions, uniting all peace-minded and democratic forces of America.

To meet the needs of the textile workers now, however, we put forward the following program which the majority in New England can support:

WAGES: End the wage freeze and emergency decree. Institute the 30-hour week with 40-hour pay. Eliminate the Southern wage differential—for uniform wages in the textile industry. For a national minimum of \$1.50 per hour. For a 25 cents an hour wage increase.

WORK LOAD AND WORKING CONDITIONS: For a drastic reduction in work-load—North and South. For a uniform industrywide work-load agreement acceptable to the textile workers. Organize the Southern textile workers. End discrimination against Negro workers—North and South. For a National Fair Employment Practices Act.

UNEMPLOYED: Increase unemployment insurance. Extend coverage for entire period of unemployment. A moratorium on debts for all unemployed workers. For the convening of a six-state conference of representatives of labor, farmers, consumers, business and government to plan emergency measures to meet the developing crisis. For an emergency one billion dollar federal appropriation to provide jobs for the unemployed at trade union wages by launching public works projects in New England to construct schools, hospitals, low cost housing, etc.

GI in Korea Hits Fla. Atrocity, Afro Reports

The only way to find out the truth about atrocities in Korea "is to settle the war and exchange prisoners on both sides," is the way Negro GIs feel about Col. James Hanley's charges, according to a dispatch from Tokyo in the current issue of the Baltimore Afro-American, Negro weekly newspaper.

"One GI," Ralph Matthews, Afro-American correspondent, writes, "said he was more infuriated by the story of a sheriff killing prisoners in Florida than in a story of atrocities in Korea. In a war men expect to kill or be killed; but at home one expects justice and fair play."

Matthews reported that there is yet "no positive proof . . . that any American soldiers taken prisoner by enemy forces have been massacred." He discounted stories appearing in the Negro press to the effect that 150 Negro GIs had been killed while prisoners, attributing the rumor to Chinese Nationalist Ambassador to Korea Hao Yulin, who made the statement from Formosa.

Matthews quoted a report of Cpn. Matthew Ridgway, after probing the Hanley charge that 6,000 Americans had been killed while held as prisoners:

"Neither fact nor manner of death in individual cases has been established."

The reaction by one Negro GI to the atrocity charges was quoted by Matthews as follows:

"The only way to find out who is telling the truth is to settle the war and exchange prisoners on both sides."

Post Hits Truman 'For Toying with People's Hopes'

The New York Post last Thursday editorially condemned President Truman for "toying with humanity's hopes" in canceling the unofficial cease-fire that had lasted for 48 hours in the Korea war. The Post lamented "an episode of psychological war in which the people of the United Nations and our fighting men are the major victims." The editorial entitled "Confusion Takes Command" declared:

"Press association dispatches from Korea were in clear agreement yesterday morning that an informal cease-fire prevailed at the front. There were unmistakable assertions in frontline reports that all ground shooting had stopped, at least for the duration of the present talks. We hope that in the long run those reports will prove more accurate than the cryptic denial from the White House shortly before 6 p.m."

"We do not know what considerations of high or low policy inspired that denial almost seven hours after the brighter news had reached the American people. 'If the shooting is to go on, it is fantastic that it took the White House so long to say so. If the denial simply meant that President Truman had not personally ordered the cease-fire, we cannot imagine any issue of protocol that justified this thoughtless toying with humanity's hopes."

"We have said before that any reckless waste of human life in Korea is unthinkable in this final stage of the truce negotiations. If there is to be more killing while the negotiators talk, let the responsibility plainly rest with the enemy. We interpreted yesterday's cease-fire reports as evidence that America's leaders shared that view. We cling to the hope that they do."

"In the interim we can only lament what seems to be—through chaos, confusion or censorship—an episode of psychological war, in which the people of the United Nations and our own fighting men are the major victims."

THEY EYE THE WHITE HOUSE

4: Vinson

Trims Constitution To Fit War Drive

WASHINGTON.

By ROB HALL

CHIEF JUSTICE FRED M. VINSON is being discussed in Washington as a possible choice of the Democratic national convention, subject to one major qualification. If Harry S. Truman decides to run for reelection Vinson is out. But if Truman takes himself out of the race, it is generally conceded that Vinson is his choice.

Unlike Eisenhower, Vinson's views in almost every conceivable field of public opinion are well known. Or at least they could be if the voter took the trouble to read the opinions he has issued since he mounted the high bench in 1946. They are pretty much what one would expect from the man named by Harry Truman as his chief representative on the Supreme Court, and the man, moreover, who ranks among Truman's most intimate friends.

I have sat at the press table in the Supreme Court and listened as Vinson, in his black robes of office, read aloud reactionary decisions which sentenced men to prison for their political beliefs, as in the Dennis case, or which dealt foul blows against a trade union, as in the United Miners' case.

But the most vivid recollection I have of the Chief Justice was in his own apartment in the swank Wardman Park Hotel shortly before midnight, Feb. 1, 1951.

In the corridor outside his rooms we reporters had waited for one hour, then two. Inside were several Negro attorneys, representing seven men about to die for a crime they never committed. We knew what they were saying, although all we could hear was the quiet rumble of voices. They were arguing that the men, the Martinsville Seven, did not get and could not have gotten a fair trial in the lynch-atmosphere of the jimcrow court when the charge was "rape." We also knew that whether or not those men died next morning depended on the decision of Fred Vinson of Kentucky.

At last the door opened and a clerk of the Supreme Court ushered us in. The justice was standing behind a table. The Negro attorneys stood at the left and it was apparent from their grim faces and the tenseness of their positions that they had lost.

"The chief justice has denied our petition for a stay," said Martin A. Martin, of the Richmond NAACP.

The chief justice said nothing. There were a few questions, answered by the lawyers or by the clerk. "Good night, gentlemen," said Vinson. And that was all.

In refusing to stay the execution of the Seven, Vinson was faithfully carrying out what President Truman had already indicated was Administration policy. The President had himself refused to see Mrs. Josephine Grayson, the wife of one of the condemned men, who wanted to plead for his intervention.

THIS WAS A REPETITION of the pattern noted in March, 1947. The Truman Administration had prosecuted the United Mine Workers and John L. Lewis for "civil and criminal contempt of court" in connection with the miners' strike during government operation of the coal mines. The lower courts had fined Lewis \$10,000 and the union \$3,500,000.

In a decision written by Vinson, the Supreme Court upheld the conviction, although it reduced the fine against the union. Vinson held that the Norris-LaGuardia Act, which barred the use of strikebreaking injunctions against labor unions, could not be applied against the government. Thus a right won by labor through decades of bloody struggle was annihilated overnight. Henceforth any corporation whose employees were on strike need only get itself under "government operation" and strikers and their union would be subject to imprisonment and fines.

Thus Vinson proved to be the chief instrument of the employers and of Harry Truman in validating and upholding the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley slave labor act.

On May 8, 1950, Vinson again shored up Taft-Hartley in his decision approving the so-called non-Communist oaths required of

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RAP DR. TOBIAS WHITEWASH OF U.S. AUTHORITIES IN SLAYING OF NEGROES

Two prominent American Negro editors and one of the nation's leading liberal magazines, "The Nation," have taken issue with Dr. Channing Tobias for his recent attempt to defend the U. S. Government authorities in the shooting of two Florida Negro prisoners by a white sheriff.

The editor of the St. Louis American, leading Negro newspaper in that city, wrote:

"Dr. Channing Tobias has grown to great public stature, but he is by no means a gauge of what American Negroes are think-

ing. Dr. Tobias for years was a top official in the YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) in its jimcrow set-up."

"Dr. Tobias' remark that there is no attempt to cover up such incidents is not a truthful one. Only by accident or the presence of some outside reporter do many racial incidents get out of the Deep South.

"It is commonly known that the lynching records in the past decade have been altered by an agreed procedure in the South that either reports a lynching as a 'justified

Fur, Leather Union to Act On Wage Lid, Korea Peace

ATLANTIC CITY, Dec. 3.—A call for a united fight against the wage freeze and for immediate peace in Korea highlighted the semi-annual session of the International Executive Board of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, which opened today. The

DOLSEN THANKS THOSE WHO HELPED WIN HIS RELEASE

By JAMES H. DOLSEN

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—After over three months in the notorious County Jail here, I was released on \$25,000 bail last Friday. Of this, \$10,000 was to replace bail which had originally been put up for me but which I transferred a month ago to my fellow-defendant Andy Onda, who was likewise in the same jail. Onda was in bad physical condition and there were no facilities there for his treatment.

Onda and I were convicted in a joint trial last August of violating the state Sedition Law. We face sentence of 20 years imprisonment plus a \$10,000 fine. Arguments on our motion for a new trial have been postponed to March 20, so this puts off imposi-



DOLSEN

tion of sentence until after that date.

Both Onda and myself meanwhile face trial in the Federal District Court, together with Ben Carreuthers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman, and Steve Nelson, for alleged violation of the infamous Smith Act. Onda had earlier been released on \$20,000 bail on this charge. My bail was cut to \$15,000 last Friday—which happened to be my 66 birthday.

Bail was furnished on this federal and the state cases—\$25,000—by contributions of the Bail Fund committees of a number of cities. The success of this campaign shows the readiness of

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Frameup Trial Of Steve Nelson Opens in Penna.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 3.—The trial of Steve Nelson, Chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, for alleged violation of the infamous Pennsylvania State Sedition Law starts here today. At this writing it is not known to what judge the case will be assigned by Judge Michael A. Musmanno, in charge now of such assignments.

Judge Harry Montgomery, substituting for Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who is in charge of assigning judges to cases, intimated today that he would assign himself to try the case. Evidently Musmanno did not want to put himself in a position, just before assuming the position in the State Supreme Court to which he was elected last fall, of himself designating the judge who is expected to give the Communist leader "the works."

Montgomery, however, can be relied on to do a job. He has

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'WE CAN STOP SMITH ACT NOW,' SAYS STEEL WORKER

Anyone doubting the American people and their courage should read the letters pouring in from all parts of the country with contributions to the \$250,000 fund to be used in the defense of victims of the thought-control Smith Act.

"More people are speaking out," writes a steel worker from Boston who contributes \$5.

"I feel that things are beginning to move, beginning to change. This Smith Act and these violations of free speech and free publications must be stopped. They will be stopped not next year but right now. Every man, woman and child must do his or her part to bring an end to this law."

A letter addressed to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman of the defense committee, contains \$25 and says: "I received your important letter about the Smith Act and I am sorry I have had to keep you waiting. But I had to gather together the Neighborhood Women's Club. We had a party and raised the enclosed money. Some of those attending are against your views but all think you have a right to have them. Therefore we are with you all the way."

A letter from an instructor at Bloomington, Ind., contained \$5 and this quotation from James Russell Lowell: "With history before us, it is no treason to question the infallibility of a court; for courts are never wiser or more venerable than the men composing them, and a decision that reverses precedent cannot arrogate to itself any immunity from reversal. Truth is the only unrepeatable thing."

"Every time I look over the morning's mail," Mrs. Bachrach

said, "I know we are going to win. If we have enough drive, if we see enough people, if we hold enough meetings and mail out enough appeals, victory is certain."

A letter from a small town in Ohio, says: "This reminds me of the days we fought the Palmer raids after the first world war. We won then. We will win now. Just 40 years ago on Nov. 22 you spoke here on the Lawrence strike to a large audience and stayed overnight at my home."

A great number of the contributions are from those who give money even as they dissociate themselves from the views of the defendants. Even more of the contributors declare that in defending the Smith Act victims they defend themselves and all Americans.

G. T., a rubber worker from

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Agents Strike at Prudential Life

Striking AFL agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., second largest firm in the field, began picketing the company's offices in many states yesterday, the first business day since the walkout affecting 15,000 began.

Main concentration of picketing was at the company's block-long main offices in Newark. Offices in 32 states were affected.

The agents, now on a \$35 weekly minimum, are asking a rise in the scale to \$55. This is the first such strike against a major insurance company in history.

Our thanks to all our readers who have been writing up the facts of peace sentiment or actions for peace in their communities, and who have been sending in newspaper clippings on the same subject.

We hope our reader-reporters continue this vital service. Send us clippings, news, etc., which is helping our paper to report the big story which no other paper is telling—the breadth and depth of the peace movement in America.

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Letters from Readers

Critical of DW on Florida Slaying

New York.
Editor, Daily Worker:
The murder of Samuel Shepherd and the wounding of Walter Irvin is certainly a clear violation of Negro rights, and the fight to convict the perpetrator of this crime, Sheriff Willis McCall, is a duty for all decent citizens in our country.

But more than that, the fight for justice, for the rights of Negroes, helps in the fight for peace.

Where was this clear principle manifested in the Daily Worker? I would say that the articles, editorials and organization to struggle for justice in this case was far short of its responsibilities. This was not just an "ordinary" violation in that every day crimes against the Negro people are sloughed off by the commercial press, but that it had aroused national attention, because of its flagrant example of southern white supremacy, and the fact that Walter Irvin had remained alive to tell his story. Here was a real opportunity for a struggle to win justice, to win over more Negro and white people in the fight for peace. Did we not underestimate the readiness of the Negro and white workers to expose this crime (and thereby to make clear to more people that the war in Korea and the so-called democracy for the Negro people and all other oppressed peoples is a sham and a lie)?

I work in a District 65 shop. The revelations on this case as reported by the New York Post (and pictures) brought immediate response by a cross-section of workers in the shop. Eighteen signatures and \$4 in telegram money was collected in just a few hours and on a very, very limited organizational basis.

However, what seems to be the important point, is that the Daily Worker did not reflect the anger and indignation of the people over the Florida killing. During this period there were two days in which the Daily Worker did not have a single line in reference to this case when national indignation was at its highest.

JERRY A. (District 65'er).

Editor's Note: We welcome this letter of criticism and agree with its contents. Although the paper reacted strongly immediately after the infamous crime had been committed, it failed to keep it up. Whatever difficulties we may have had in getting our own news from the spot, should not have been permitted to interfere with our responsibility to wage a vigorous campaign. Sheriff Willis McCall, who murdered Samuel Shepherd and wounded Walter Irvin, is still at large. This demonstrates that the case remains of grave importance in the struggle for the rights of the Negro people. The murder was committed to thwart an order of the U. S. Supreme Court for a new trial. This alone is enough to make clear that President Truman cannot evade the responsibility of the federal government to take stern measures.

Daily Worker

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Economic Crisis Again Perturbs Wall Street

By Labor Research Association

ECONOMIC CRISIS, one of the often overlooked fundamental characteristics of American capitalism, is once again giving cold shivers to the banker-diplomats who run U. S. policy.

The crisis was postponed in the U. S. in the postwar years, primarily by pushing it on to the backs of the West European capitalist "allies." More recently, foreign lending and armament building have kept it under cover. However, the economies of Western Europe are now coming apart at the seams.

In the U. S. the armament drive has not eliminated the signs of crisis.

Six years of trumpeting about the strength of American private enterprise is now going out the window amidst a flurry of depression talk appearing in the business and financial press.

The Journal of Commerce (Nov. 21, 1951) says, "The biggest surprise of the year to date is the recent announcement of a slight decline in the gross national product during the third quarter in the face of increased government spending. The fact that this could happen attests to the strength of deflationary forces."

It concludes, "No one can be completely certain that at our current position on the economic

cycle, deflationary forces may not be sufficiently in the ascendancy to more than offset the impact of expanding defense spending on the general price level."

And Business Week (Nov. 17, 1951) complains: "For the past two months or so, the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production has been behaving in a totally unexpected manner. Instead of climbing steadily, as might be anticipated for a period of forced-draft mobilization, it has been moving along sideways. . . . What's keeping the index down?" This business magazine provides the answer itself: ". . . it adds up to a very mild recession on the civilian side, with a substantial but limited [our emphasis—LRA] military mobilization piled on top of it—and the two things just about cancelling each other out."

L. M. GIANNINI, head of the country's largest commercial bank, the Bank of America, expressed the opinion that the effects of an agreement between the U. S. and the Soviet Union would "at once raise the question for business and finance of how much deflation we will have rather than how much further inflation will be required by the defense plans." (Journal of Commerce, Nov. 21, 1951)

Employment figures are also worth noting. (See our Economic Notes, December, 1951). According to the latest estimate of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; "Production workers in manufacturing in mid-October totaled 12,983,000 against 13,133,000 a year earlier. Employment cut-backs in consumer goods industries more than outweighed gains in defense-connected industries. . . . production jobs in auto plants in October were down by 140,000. Employment in aircraft plants rose by about 140,000 . . . in the year ended in mid-October." (Wall St. Journal, Nov. 21, 1951).

FROM ALL THESE indicators a few points are evident: It is clear that the hopes of the Truman-Dulles-Wall St. crowd, for stable economic conditions in the U. S., based on large military and armament expenditures have been disappointed. The enormous productive capacity of U. S. industry, the self-imposed loss to the U. S. of the socialist third of the world as a market, and the inescapable role of crisis in a capitalist economy are among the factors contributing to instability.

It is increasingly clear that "full employment" founded on very high, but relatively stabilized military spending, is unattainable.

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson says he wants to give the process of nominating Presidents "back to the people," and so he launches a poll, with Republican voters offered the choice of Taft, Eisenhower and Warren, with Democrats to get later unspecified hopefuls, probably Truman and Vinson. Just by accident, no pro-peace candidate is listed.

THE NEWS' Danton Walker reports that U.S. Communists "have shifted their headquarters from New York to Chicago. . . . Next week he'll probably run a sensational expose about them going back to 125th St. where, course, they've been all the time."

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE, panicked by the world-wide (including the American) popular demand for disarmament and outlawry of the atom bomb, tries to convince its readers that it's just a silly dream, that disarmament "is simply a closed avenue towards peace under present conditions, if indeed it was ever an avenue at all."

THE TIMES plays the same tune as the Trib, scarcely concealing its pleasure over what it calls "the profound air of pessimism, cynicism and discouragement that pervades the disarmament talks in Paris and the truce talks in Korea." The Times says, "It is always worth while to keep on trying for peace. . . . It leaves unsaid, but strongly intended: . . . so long as we're not forced to achieve it."

THE COMPASS notes that the admission by Syngman Rhee that he has to hunt guerillas in South Korea all over again "weakens UN forces on the battlefield and at the armistice table."

THE POST'S Marquis Childs reports from Rome that the Collier's magazine article portraying the aftermath of a third world conflict had a shattering effect on European intellectuals and political leaders. Their deepest apprehensions seemed to be confirmed by this slick portrayal of a relatively easy American conquest of the Russian colossus. The Post is ashamed for its boy, Truman, who instead of having "been proud" of the cease-shooting order to ground troops in Korea, gave the world the unappetizing spectacle of a leader apologizing for a temporary halt to killing! Of course, the Post doesn't put it that plainly, nor does it admit that it the Wall St. vira program, still operating behind the words of peace, which caused this "dramatic case history in the failures of American propaganda."

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM has a new definition for a fascist dictator who overthrows a constitutionally-elected government. He's "pro-American," says the Telly, speaking of the Syrian Fuehrer who didn't like the idea of a government which wanted a peace pact with the Soviet Union. —R. F.

As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

(Continued from Page 3)
trade union officers.

The case came before the court in the appeals of the American Communications, CIO, against Charles T. Douds and of the United Steelworkers against the NLRB, and the ruling is now known by lawyers as the "Douds decision."

Vinson took the position that it was perfectly proper to prohibit workers from electing Communists as their union officers because Communists promote "political strikes" in the interest of a foreign government. The First Amendment guarantees of free speech did not apply, he held.

ALL HONEST, trade unionists were alarmed at this ruling, including right-wingers who violently opposed Communists. They realized that in these hysteria-ridden times any strike can be called "political" by strike-breaking employers and politicians.

But even greater dangers were perceived to lie in Vinson's decision.

"Aliens" may be barred from certain occupations and Japanese-Americans have been herded into concentration camps, all quite legal, he asserted. "Even distinctions based solely on ancestry which we declared 'are by their very nature odious to free people,' have been upheld under the unusual circumstances of wartime," said Vinson.

This was the reasoning used against Catholics in England in the 16th century, said Justice Black in an eloquent dissent. It was the basis for proscribing the followers of Thomas Jefferson, accused of "subversive allegiance to France."

"Today the 'political affiliation' happens to be the Communist Party," said Black. "Testimony of an ex-Communist (Louis Budenz) that some Communist union officers had called 'political strikes' is held sufficient to uphold a law coercing union

Vinson Trims Constitution To Fit the Drive to War

members. . . . Under this reasoning, affiliations with other political parties could be proscribed just as validity."

Members of a political party accused of advocating the welfare state might very well be next, said Black.

VINSON has consistently sustained the House UN-American Committee in jailing its victims. And while he went along in the unanimous decision of the court in upholding the right of a witness to refuse to incriminate himself in the first Blau case last February, it was he who whittled down the privilege of the Fifth Amendment in the Rogers case, sending this mother to jail for four months.

In April, when a majority of the court took the position that the Attorney General had no right to prepare a subversive list of organizations without giving a hearing to the organizations, Vinson dissented. On the same day he voted to uphold the witchhunting loyalty board in firing Dorothy Bailey on anonymous charges that she was "subversive" without being permitted to face her accusers.

These decisions by Vinson of course paved the way for his magnum opus, his opinion upholding conviction of the 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act. In that decision, he sought to repeal the First Amendment, just as in the Rogers case he tried to repeal the Fifth Amendment. He ruled that even if the speaking and writing of the defendants did not constitute a "clear and present danger" to the security of the nation, it was still quite right and proper to deny them this elementary freedom hitherto

protected by the Constitution.

As John Raeburn Green, attorney for John Gates, pointed out, this reasoning affected more than the fate of the Communist Party.

"For the Court of course cannot apply the First Amendment narrowly in this case for Communists, and remain free to apply it broadly for others hereafter," said Green in his petition for a rehearing (which Vinson and a majority refused).

The Vinson decision, Green pointed out, opens the door for persecution of other minorities, religious or political. Those who throughout the ages have hounded Protestants, Catholics, Jews and others, he said, sought justification "in the charge that those persecuted were subversive, rebellious, conspiring or advocating resistance to the military or international purposes of the government. . . . That these charges were usually without foundation has never served to stop the persecution."

It is not surprising that Green's plea left Vinson unmoved. The Chief Justice had "gone to war" and his mission was to jail those who spoke for peace. He was enforcing President Truman's war policies just as his predecessor, Chief Justice Taney, enforced President Buchanan's slavery policies in the Dred Scott decision almost a hundred years earlier.

If Harry Truman should throw his mantle about the shoulders of Fred Vinson, it will be because the President knows pursue the course of war and that his old turnkey would the strangulation of the Bill of Rights as faithfully and consistently in the White House as he has in the Supreme Court.



COMING in the weekend WORKER
A PLEA FOR PEACE

Daily Worker

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THE PROFITABLE 'PESSIMISM'

AS THE BIG FOUR MEET in Paris to work out a disarmament plan, the press here is preparing Washington's alibi for smashing up any such plans.

They play it two ways.

On the financial pages, they cheerfully reassure the profiteers, bankers and speculators that all will be well. They say not to worry because there isn't going to be any "let down" in the juicy pork barrel known as "defense contracts."

On the editorial pages, they spill pessimism, defeatism, and pretend gloom at the "impossibility" of ever getting an agreement for partial disarmament and the outlawing of the A-bomb.

THUS, THE N. Y. TIMES pretends editorially that "it is bitter" to have to spend 70 billions a year on death when they would love to spend it for peaceful purposes.

Liars! It is not at all "bitter" these days for the 100 big corporations hogging 60 percent of the entire war budget. It is not at all "bitter" for the food profiteers, the landlords, and the dividend collectors in Wall Street. On the contrary, the transforming of blood into easy, enormous profits is the sweetest thing that capitalism knows.

Has anyone ever read a single line in the New York Times advocating that the 70 billion dollars now being looted out of the pockets of the nation be turned over to build low-rent homes, provide low-cost medical care, increase old age benefits, and end the acute shortage of schools? When anyone advocates that such money be spent to help the people, the Times calls it "paternalism" which weakens the nation's fiber. But giving this ocean of gold to the Merchants of Death is supposed to "make us strong."

IT IS NOT TRUE that disarmament is "hopeless" and "impractical."

On the contrary, the outlawing of the A-bomb and the switching of the government budget to peace-time projects instead of guns are both practical and necessary. It is the arms race which is hopeless and impractical for it gives neither security nor peace.

If there is a breakdown in the Big Four talks on desperately to meet the cost of living—who feels more "secure" because the duPonts, Morgans and Rockefeller are coining fortunes out of armaments contracts?

Is there a breakdown in the Big Four talks on disarmament, as the press eagerly predicts, then it will not be for any reasons of "inevitability" or "the hopeless impasse between Russia and the U. S. A." It will be because Washington planned it that way, and because the industrialists want it that way.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT strategy in the behind-the-scenes talks is to avoid the slightest down-to-earth talks on slowing down the arms race.

Thus, Philip Jessup flatly warned (N. Y. Times, Dec. 1, page 3) that he would not even talk disarmament with Vishinsky but would insist that the subcommittee merely make suggestions to some future UN commission. Jessup said he would completely ignore the Arab-Asian resolution urging the outlawing of atomic weapons.

Thus, the disarmament "impasse" is not real. It is artificial. It is the creation of the Washington leaders who dread a "letdown" in the war hysteria. It is the creation of Big Business diplomats (Harriman, Dulles, et al) who fear they would have to spend these government billions for social welfare instead of the fantastically profitable "defense" contracts.

It is up to the American people to win real national security by demanding the outlawing of all atomic weapons, by urging a genuine slash in all arms expenditures in the immediate future. The Soviet Union is ready for both. It urges UN inspection to make the agreement stick. It offers a world in which trade, and peaceful relations can help us all to ease the burden of suicidal war preparations.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people—for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Mass Pressure Frees Bernadette Doyle

LAST FRIDAY a lawyer wheeled his client out of a hospital jail cell, in the city of Los Angeles. Pictures in the press show her to be pale, thin and weak looking. Her release on her own recognizance was a result of a tremendous mass demand upon the District Attorney, who, fearful, lest she would die in prison, finally consented to her release. She had suffered four severe heart attacks in the past month. She had lain on a cell cot without medical care, molested by a drunken hysterical inmate. She was held on an exorbitant \$50,000 bail since last July.

The U. S. Supreme Court recently admonished the local courts to reconsider the "unusually high amount" of bail. It had not been reduced, however.

This sick woman is Bernadette Doyle, one of the California fifteen victims of the Smith Act dragnet. She is out at last, no thanks to any court complying with the Supreme Court decision, but due to the powerful voice of public opinion on the part of thousands of residents of that state, who know and love Bernadette Doyle.

Born and brought up in California, she is today a public figure in her own state. A well-known Communist, she carried on a magnificent campaign last year for state school supervisor.

Her voice was heard from Eureka to San Diego, in hundreds of large mass meetings and small neighborhood gatherings—for peace, for better schools, more teachers, against thought control in the educational system. Women especially rallied to her support. Her vote was phenomenal, astounding the professional politicians and far beyond the most optimistic hopes of her friends—a total of well over 600,000.

Those who voted for Bernadette Doyle are again rallying to her support since they heard of her plight. In an emergency, women undoubtedly could have been called upon to raise \$50,000 for Bernadette alone, but there are also other sick defendants in this case, one at least with a bad heart. There are two mothers with young children. Bernadette would not agree to a personal

appeal for bail for herself. The principle of reasonable bail was at stake, she felt correctly. To be released without bail, on mass protest, is a real victory.

BUT THE FIGHT continues for a reduction of bail for the 14 remaining in jail, on \$50,000 each, or a fantastic total of \$700,000. Must a defendant reach death's door before release is possible? The spirit of the Supreme Court's ruling has been flouted by Judge Mathes, who reaffirmed his original decision that they must be held on \$50,000 bail "to insure their presence" at the trial scheduled for Dec. 11.

The opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court was unanimous. Chief Justice Vinson said:

"To infer from the fact of indictment alone a need for bail in an unusually high amount is an arbitrary act."

This was three weeks ago. The California courts have stalled on hearings, delayed on decisions in a manner that constitutes a real contempt for the Supreme Court's decision. In fact the defense lawyers will have to return to Washington this week for a further appeal for redress, in all probability.

How can lawyers and defendants prepare for trial under this harassment? How can the defendants see witnesses, organize their defense, raise the funds necessary to finance their cases, etc.? It is actually a denial of bail and a sentence before a trial.

PROTESTS from all other parts of the country should pour in to Attorney General Harold J. McGrath against this high-handed unlawful procedure in Los Angeles.

Opinions differ about addressing the Supreme Court, but I am one of those who believes an American citizen has a right to address any one in public office, especially for what the Bill of Rights defines as "the right to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The Supreme Court is a part of, not above the Government. It can supersede the California courts, forthwith, and fix proper and reasonable bail. It can im-

mediately stop this dilly-dallying on the part of the lower courts out there. Organizations and individuals have a right to ask that this be done.

Act now—write or wire Attorney General McGrath demanding the release of the California Smith-Act victims on a reasonably low bail—at once.

Good news from Pittsburgh, in case you missed it—James Dolan was released from the County Jail last Friday, his 67th birthday. Even the Judge gave him a little present, in reducing his bail by \$5,000. So California remains the only place where any defendants in present Smith Act trials are still in jail. Let's all pull together this week all over the country to raise a tremendous public protest against this outrageous procedure and to demand their immediate release.

Communists In Cuba Hold Place On Ballot

HAVANA, Dec. 3 (Telepress).

—The People's Socialist (Communist) Party (PSP) of Cuba kept its place on the ballot for next year's Presidential and Congressional elections when it registered 60,032 affiliates in the registration period. (Affiliates are not necessarily party members but citizens who state what party they will vote for. All political parties in Cuba legally cease to exist before the Presidential elections, every four years, when they must register as affiliates a minimum of two percent of the voters who participated in the previous election).

The People's Socialist Party over-fulfilled its necessary minimum of 52,000 affiliates by more than 8,000.

This registration has been hailed by PS Party spokesmen here as "a great political success in the face of an unbridled campaign of terror unleashed against the People's Socialist Party by the government and the U. S. Embassy." Since the registration as affiliates of a political party here consists of a public official statement, copies of which go to the government, reaction had hoped to intimidate the people and thus prevent the Party from obtaining the necessary amount of registrations. The People's Socialist Party can now run candidates for all posts in the elections.

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Rap Dr. Tobias Bus

(Continued from Page 3)

ness interests, winning these Southern politicians and their followers is far more important than justice for any Negroes."

Rogers continued, "An affair such as the shooting down of these Negroes would hardly ever occur in Russia, which has a vast variety of human colors, including very dark Negroes in the Caucasus."

The Nation magazine asserted in its leading editorial on Nov. 24, "The facts of the Florida case refute Dr. Tobias' statement. It was the 'law' which shot down the two Negroes. For some offenses, there is no excuse, and this is one of them."

"Even more effective would have been a statement from President Truman, in Florida at the time, castigating the local and state officials and pledging the full influence of his office to induce the Department of Justice to act if the local and state authorities did not."

No action of any kind to indict Sheriff McCall for murder has been taken by President Truman or any official of the federal or Florida governments.



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Fur, Leather

(Continued from Page 3)

days had been destroyed. He split CIO, he used CIO funds to raid unions, to break strikes. He sent their agents to Europe to split the trade union movement there, and he assisted in putting over the Marshall Plan which is making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Gold said. The CIO, the IFLWU president further stated, has abandoned the struggle to organize the unorganized, the fight for higher wages and the fight against the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran laws.

Other highlights in the program submitted by Gold for consideration by the Board included:

- An immediate campaign for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley, Smith and McCarran laws.
- The launching of a campaign to secure several hundred thousand signatures urging the freeing of Irving Potash, manager of the New York Furriers Joint Council.
- Assistance of the flood victims in Italy.

Stop Smith Act

(Continued from Page 3)

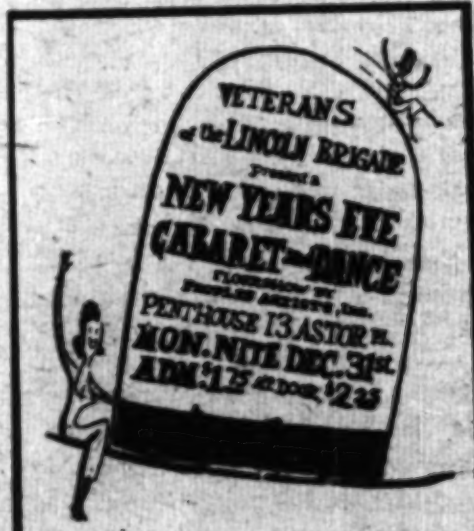
Akron sends \$3 and the message, "You people should not forget that the CIO in its recent convention, in the name of 5,000,000 workers in basic industry, came out against this Smith Act and the decision of the Supreme Court upholding it. What does this mean? It means that we can approach all working people for help in this fight."

A student from Bennington College says she is not a Communist but is "working in my way for those things which creative intelligent people need to create a peaceful world." She speaks of the Repeal of the Smith Act Xmas seals, on sale at defense headquarters, and adds, "The seals, for which I send this dollar, are fighting something I wish to fight."

Orders for Xmas seals and contributions should be sent to Marion Bachrach, treasurer of the Self-Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act, Room 642, 799 Broadway, New York, 3, N.Y.

Sees No Change Now in British Ties to China

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that his government is not "at present" considering a withdrawal of Britain's recognition of People's China.



What's On?

Coming
THE GARMENT LABOR PEACE COMMITTEE invites you to Cabaret-Dance Concert at the Cornish Arms Hotel Ballroom, 73d St. and 8th Ave., Saturday evening, Dec. 8, 1951. American Folk Songs. Adm. \$1.20 tax incl.
CONCERT, The Balalaika Symphonic Orchestra, Alexander Kutin, conductor. 35 Russian Male Choir, Alex Nichil, domra soloist. Saturday evening, Dec. 8. Tickets Carnegie Hall Box Office, \$1.20, \$1.60, \$2.40, tax included.
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Dolsen

(Continued from Page 3)

thousands of Americans to support those attacked for their devotion to peace, the preservation of our constitutional rights and their loyalty to the working class.

This was a real birthday commemoration. I thank the many individuals who sacrificed to raise this tremendous amount of bail. Many had already contributed to bail fund campaigns earlier. The task was all the harder because of the methods to which the authorities resorted in order to terrorize people from contributing.

I hope to make personal acknowledgments to the donors, but must mention here a small donation which has a uniqueness altogether extraordinary. A nine year-old boy and his 12 year-old sister, children of a fighting progressive lawyer, emptied their piggy banks of the \$30 they had saved over many months and told their daddy to give it to help get Jimmie Dolsen out of jail because he helps the people!

In my opinion the most courageous are those who are holding fast to their progressive principles. Prison is always hard, but the real violence at this time generally is more likely to come to workers in factories, Negro people, and others raising the banner of struggle for a better world against those who so terribly misusing their powers to spread war and perpetuate and dependence.

The bravery of those two Negroes on the jury in South Carolina who held out for innocence of a Negro accused of attempting to rape a young white girl of 17 by looking at her from a distance of 75 feet was, in my opinion, a supreme example of real Americanism—an example of which every decent minded man and woman—white or colored—should be forever proud.

I shall forever cherish the telegram of birthday greetings from Elizabeth Curley Flynn and Pettis Perry for the National Committee of the Communist Party. This is the organization to which I have given the best of my life. The confidence and appreciation thus expressed I shall continue to seek to deserve, for I am more certain than ever that its aims, program and theory are correct and for the best interests of the American people and those of the whole world.

If such a position be treason, then I say to the Morgans, Rockefellers, DuPonts and Mellons and their local Musmannos and Cvetics who are trying to force this treasonable idea upon the American people, that in spite of all the violence they may employ, the last word will not be with them but with the people, led by the work-ingclass.

Classified Ads

NOTICE: We will not accept any ad by mail unless accompanied by full payment and copy of the statement printed below with signature of advertiser.

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Frameup

(Continued from Page 3)

been vice-president of the ABC (Americans Battling Communism) group which has been instrumental in poisoning the public in this area against progressive movements.

It was Montgomery who presided at the frameup trial of Nate Alberts for alleged incitement to riot in a protest demonstration several years ago against exclusion of Negroes from the Highland Park Pool.

Last Friday Montgomery refused to admit Alberts to parole, although the latter had served the minimum—12 months—after which parole may be granted.

Judge Montgomery adjourned Nelson's trial until tomorrow to enable Nelson to confer with two lawyers, who had stated they might be willing to undertake his legal defense.

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50 Billion Dollar Slush Fund

FIFTY BILLION DOLLARS: MY THIRTEEN YEARS WITH THE RFC (1932-1945). By Jesse H. Jones with Edward Angly. Macmillan, New York \$6.

By **ROBERT FRIEDMAN**

Jesse H. Jones' abiding hatred for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal is the element which most newspapers are seizing upon when they discuss the former RFC boss's political memoirs. For the hate-Russia press finds an echo of its own line in Jones' claim that a Roosevelt "weakened mentally and physically" in some vague and undefined manner gave away this country's birthright at Yalta. Also in line with the Hearst-McCormick version of this country's entry into the anti-fascist conflict of World War II is Jones' claim that it was due to Roosevelt's "eagerness to get into the fighting since that would insure a third term."

But the press display of the foregoing and such features of Jones' book as his tale of some messy loan-securing by and for Elliot Roosevelt, and his self-righteous version of the big wartime Jones vs. Wallace conflict, the most important aspect of this book is the 50 billion dollars ladled out by the RFC, and Jones' accounting of the spending.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was created during Hoover's administration, but it was under Jones, during the Roosevelt era, that it developed into a huge government banking and investment agency which bailed out many of the biggest financial, industrial and railroad interests in the country and helped to advance the monopolization of American industry.

In the face of the facts (and Jones doesn't even come within shouting distance of the real truth about the way government funds were loaned to the corporations) about this \$50,000,000,000 slush fund, it is an amazing piece of gall for the erstwhile boss of RFC to denounce the New Deal for its "spending and spending" policies—

by which Jones means the comparative pittance which the government spent on social security and works program. The RFC loans Big Business got, on reasonable terms, meant new huge profits, both before and during World War II, but the low-paid WPA and PWA workers (whose taxes paid for those RFC loans) enriched the nation with the parks, hospitals, roads, swimming pools, playgrounds which they built. Never before and never since has their record of public construction been equalled in this country.

Jones tries hard to picture Big Business as selfless and patriotic and so he dredges up an allegedly accurate yarn about U. S. Steel agreeing to run without a fee a plant built for the government on RFC loans. This is the same U. S. Steel which took \$372,000,000 in loans from the government during the war, to say nothing of its stranglehold on war contracts, its war profits, and the manner in which it and other Big Business outfits got at postwar, give away prices the government plants built at great cost during the war.

But, although Jones veils the real story of RFC with one eulogy after another for various "fine gentlemen" of Big Business, he occasionally bares his true conception of the people's money as a private purse to be distributed among the chosen men of wealth.

Irrked by the ingratitude of Harvey D. Gibson, president of Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York, who refused to lend money at Jones' request, the latter recalls that "he" (Gibson) and I had been friends for the better part of our adult lives and I had been helpful to him in obtaining business for each bank he had been associated with since 1912. Jones had "gone to great pains to help him in saving the Manufacturers Trust Company."

Elsewhere, Jones recalls how he "suggested" that Postal Telegraph and Western Union be "consolidated" because "the telegraph business seemed to me to be one of the few that could be accepted

as a natural monopoly." He dismissed the great mass of Americans who opposed a \$16,000,000 U. S. loan to Franco as "a few impractical people."

The RFC did lend its money to farm cooperatives and small businesses during the depression years and did use its funds to speed rural electrification program, but after Jones' long parade of bankers and financiers who grabbed hundreds of millions from the Treasury, it is pretty unconvincing when he tries to describe the loan agency as a dedicated friend of the "little men."

It is interesting to compare Congress' extreme care to prevent publicity on the Big Business firms which took RFC loans and the recent unanimous decision of the Governors' Conference to seek the publication of the name and address of every American unemployed person who is forced to go on relief rolls.

Another item of timely interest in the book is Jones' acknowledgment that the Soviet Union faithfully paid its debts to the U. S. in promised goods. "Though slow," he writes, "the Russian deliveries turned out to be sure. We got our money back with interest." Jones even reported that the U. S. government profited handsomely when the Soviet delivered 175,000 ounces of platinum at \$35 an ounce and the value soon went to \$100 an ounce.

Mr. Jones is as cagey about a precise label for his political views as he is with the undiluted truth about the Washington-Wall-Street alliance.

"The President knew," he confessed in the under-statement of the year, "I was on the conservative side."

A Concert In Memory of Jacob Schaefer

Many were turned away from the crowded Hunter College auditorium Saturday night at one of the season's most enjoyable events, the concert dedicated to the memory of Jacob Schaefer and presented by the Jewish Music Alliance.

Practically the entire program was given over to Schaefer's works, and it was again evident what a loss was suffered by the Jewish and progressive world in Schaefer's death Dec. 1, 1936, at the age of 48.

The Jewish Philharmonic Chorus, which Schaefer founded, sang Martiner Blut, one of Schaefer's Oratorio, with deep feeling, and the soloists, Gladys Spector, Raymond Smolover and Elliot Friedman sustained the mood. The conductor was Leo Kopf.

The "folk operetta," "A Bunt Mit a Statchke" (A Contract and a Strike) was sung by the Jewish People's Chorus of N.Y., and was helped by the expert choreography staged by Lillian Shapero. The dance group showed what excellent uses can be made of modern dance techniques. Goldie Russler as the girl in the tailor shop, and all the others make an indelible impression. Bob de Cornier's solo as the "blind soldier" must also be mentioned as a perfect work of art.

The program was begun by four delightful pieces, including Schaefer's music, played by the New York Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Samuel Firstman.

—B.L.

Lawson to Lecture

"The interaction of historical forces in painting, sculpture and architecture" will be the subject discussed by John Howard Lawson Thursday at 8:30 p.m. at the Malin Studios, 225 W. 48 St.

Using his recent text, "The Hidden Heritage" and the Present Crisis in Culture" as the basis for this lecture, Mr. Lawson will show the development of our cultural history with emphasis on the social and political conflicts.

Tickets for each class of the cultural series are \$1.75 and may be obtained by calling MU 7-2161.

on the scoreboard

by **lester rodney**

Speech at AAU, Basketball, et al . . .

LEAVE IT TO the State Department to give peaceful relations a hand—the back of a hand.

The AAU held its annual convention last weekend. Among the topics discussed was the forthcoming Olympic Games at Helsinki. These are sports, games. Athletes from different countries shake hands and compete. The best men and women win. The only gun heard is that in the hand of the starter, who fires a blank cartridge to start track events.

This the State Department doesn't like. What's this, friendly competition? . . . peacetime stuff? . . . no loyalty oaths? . . . Americans and Russians TALKING TO EACH OTHER????

The cold water department arrived at the AAU convention in the person of Richard B. Walsh, aide to Assistant Secretary of State Barlett and a Voice of America wheel.

Walsh launched into an attack, sight unseen, upon the Soviet Olympic team. They "juggle records" and "fix referees," he screamed. He presented the usual "proof" of the shameless liars who make a living out of anti-Sovietism. None at all. None is needed in this field. You merely invent anything you want. If it's anti-Soviet it'll get printed—and you'll stay on the payroll.

I don't know too much about Soviet sports myself. Like brother Walsh, I've never had a first-hand look. But I HAVE heard and read the reports of all Americans who have been there, and all agree that sports are a big and always growing part of everyday life, with emphasis on the means for everyone to play rather than on a subsidized few. And since a socialist society doesn't have any Ned Irishes getting rich on the ability of amateur basketball players, or gangsters owning prize fighters, or college trustees demanding that a team make profit or else, the lack of the kind of sports scandals afflicting us is fairly easy to understand.

It could even be we stand to learn a few lessons in real amateurism.

But anyhow, since brother Walsh has shown an interest in sports and is hooked up with the Voice of America, I'd like to suggest the text for today's broadcast, entitled "college football, for all uncivilized countries to learn and copy and thus get to be just like the good old west." Walsh can read out loud from page 26 of yesterday's 'New York Times,' from an article by Alison Danzig, on the conclusion of the season. Here are some excerpts:

"It is no exaggeration to say that this has been the most discrediting season intercollegiate football had ever been through . . . its friends and well-wishers have been mortified and, for the most part, silent at the incriminating revelations. . . . There may shortly be no more intercollegiate competition except among institutions that continue to exploit it unashamedly as a professional money-raising enterprise. . . . Almost every week charges have been leveled at some team for illegal methods, for deliberately making it its business to cripple the star of the opposing team. . . . What has been happening has patently been premeditated in some cases and it has been happening much too frequently. . . ."

Hey, Walsh, on second thought you better not broadcast this stuff from the "Times." A lot of European countries may become alarmed and refuse to enter the Olympics against us, not understanding that the great majority of American athletes are decent kids with a sense of sportsmanship and that what is ruining sports here is not the kids but the dollar sign.

IN BEATING William and Mary 85-80 Saturday night, NYU looked like a team with a lot of potential, a team which needs some jelling and conditioning on defense but won't be stopped often from making a lot of points. Since conditioning and defense are Coach Cann's long point, the outlook is good for a tournament year. As the team shapes up it uses two big men, Seeman and Nachamkin, sometimes Solomon, and three driving, set shooting hustlers of the "small" type—meaning under 6-1—Brasco, Bunt and Naimoli. Nachamkin, the 6-6 soph acquisition from Brooklyn's Thomas Jefferson High, looks like a big help, already more fluid and dangerous than the rugged senior Seeman. Naimoli is another scoring-gun, very fast, the kind who puts his foot on the gas for the fast break.

Manhattan looked much the same as last year in losing to Siena. Very good in spurts, not much consistency or pattern to its attack. Billy Harrell, the 6-1 Siena Negro star, beat them practically single-handed with his terrific 40-minute drive, rebounding against bigger foes, scoring, feeding and phenomenal defensive interceptions. He is really something, and they told me in the press box he is much better in baseball. Big league teams note.

There was a crowd of 14,000 for the twin bill. Students just want to believe that sports must go on and are not thoroughly crooked. It was a 90 percent student crowd, with the big gaps in the expensive seats. There was a lot of spirit. It made one who likes the game a little sad. Why can't there be spirited competition, high spirits, big crowds, in the logical big arena, without the deadly corruption of commercialism in the background?

Yet even in this nice spirited college doubleheader the big take was raked off by a private promoter, the odds were cynically set by the big gambling houses whom the FBI can't find. If there is some "laying low" of open gambling for a while, well, it's just for a while because nothing basic has been changed. They've jailed the young victims and left the big crooks alone.

PRO ATTENDANCE is dying fast, and it deserves to with the blind continuation of money-hungry scheduling and artificial high scores. In Boston, the owner of the Boston Gardens was quoted yesterday as threatening to throw basketball out after only 2,500 fans saw the Boston Celtics beat Baltimore 103-82 on a Sunday night. He couldn't understand it.

A look at the score might help. Is that basketball? The players are so tired after playing virtually every night, that they simply save what energy they have for scoring, forsaking the gruelling task of defense, especially with the artificially added eight minutes tacked to the pro game to make for these telephone numbers.

THE MIRROR'S Dan Parker—"Herb Carnegie, another Colored boy, now 35"—Is 35 a boy, Parker, or are you just bucking to replace Walter Stork Club Winchell some day?

THANKS VERY MUCH to Rose Q. of New York for \$5 to the fund drive through this column, and to Pearl and Hy Wallach of Brooklyn for another \$5, in memory of Nat Low.

Ted Tinsley Says

The People-Meter

PARDON ME for being so test-conscious, but life forces it upon me. No sooner do I stop reading about one large grant to some foundation for a psychological test, than another pops out like a bubble bursting from a buckwheat cake on a hot griddle.

Now here's an outfit called the Social Science Research Council. They've got a new grant, a stingy \$100,000, to develop methods which will "reveal emotional stability, drive, force, motivation and other aptitude tests currently in use." This test has a glaring fault. It does not tell whether the young person tested likes his eggs fried or scrambled.

John M. Russell, the executive director of the foundation, said that "today it is possible to predict with reasonable accuracy whether a boy will be successful in his college work and what overall grades he will receive, providing he works to capacity." He continued by remarking that "it is possible to identify a scientific genius. However, the tests do not measure character and do not tell whether he will betray his country in time of war."

Russell doesn't say what he means exactly by "betraying one's country," but I have it from a high authority that following this test Russell is going to develop a pre-natal loyalty oath for unborn children.

Here's how the Russell test will work. Along comes young Ronald Buttermilk, aged 12. Russell discovers that Buttermilk is a scientific genius, but he shows some unstable symptoms. He doesn't drool at the prospect of

atomic war. He thinks living in a house is better than living in a cave. He wants peace. He might commit "treason" to the administration by fighting for peace.

Well, what do we do with Ronald? Do we ship him to Leavenworth now, or are we satisfied to let him grow up and keep him out of college?

The possibilities of such testing are infinite. We can test a boy to see if he will be unemployed when he grows up. Then we can cut his relief before he's old enough to complain.

Maybe we ought to have a test for Wall Street's Oriental Development Co. to see how their Korean investments will fare in the future—or is it "treason" to test the rate of profit?

Prof. Arch Farch, of the Scientific Foundation for the Wasting of Large Grants, has devised a test which tells everything about anyone. It is called the "People-Meter." Industry has shown great interest in the "People-Meter" since it reveals the following about any young boy:

1. His attitude toward Administration policies in 1965.
2. His future family status.
3. The emotional stability of his future children, and their future loyalty to any future administration.

4. The emotional stability of his future children's children and their future loyalty to any future administration.

This test only covers a boy and his great-grandchildren. Upon receipt of another large grant, Prof. Farch will extend his work to include a boy and his great-grand-grandchildren.

7,500 at Ford in Canada Halt Work to Hit 26 Firings

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—Some 7,500 Ford workers in Windsor, Canada, walked off the job today, refusing to work until 26 United Auto Workers shop leaders whom the company fired are returned to work. The company charges that the 26 led an unauthorized

strike last week. There was a stoppage last week which reportedly was in protest against months of stalling by the company on the demand of the workers for a 25-cent-an-hour wage package increase.

The wage demand of Ford UAW Local 200 has been in the hands of a conciliation board for many months after the company refused to grant any wage increase.

Pickets late today occupied the powerhouse and announced they would "stay here all night."

The pickets allowed supervisory technicians to remain in the powerhouse to see that generators were closed down properly to prevent damage from too-rapid cooling.

Win \$4 Hike at Union News Co.

Two hundred and fifty employees of the Union News Co. returned to their subway and railroad terminal stands yesterday after a three-week strike with a new contract and a raise of \$4 a week.

The workers, members of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, also gained a seventh paid holiday and some improvements in their overtime rates.

The workers, many of whom earned as little as \$31 a week, are

still among the lowest paid and they remain on the 48-hour week. But the result was hailed as a victory by the strikers because in provoking the strike the company was very hopeful of smashing the union.

The one-year pact was won despite the city's ban on picketing inside subway stations.

Bombs

(Continued from Page 1) an investigation into the dynamiting.

Jewish organizations, led by Miami Beach city councilman Burnett Roth, requested the Department of Justice to send the FBI into the investigation on grounds of interference with religious freedom.

Roth told a city meeting that "kids did not bomb synagogues." "Kids don't know German phrases like these," he said, showing pictures of defamatory signs written in German on Jewish synagogues.

Chief of police Walter E. Headley established 15-minute patrols at the seven Jewish synagogues in Miami. Mayor Chelsie Senerchia said he had received warnings in the last few days to "get the Negroes out of Carver City or they will be blown up."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Justice Department is studying the bombings of Negro houses and Jewish synagogues in Miami, a spokesman said tonight.

SMITH ACT VICTIMS TO BE AT LANNON DEFENSE AFFAIR

The dance sponsored by the Maritime Labor Committee to Defend Al Lannon, to be held Saturday evening at the Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Place, will afford an opportunity to meet the 17 Smith Act victims arrested last June, it was announced yesterday by the committee.

Laura Duncan heads the list of

star entertainment, with Hesh Bernardi, Lill Goodman and Jerry Atinsky on the program.

Tickets are available at the Bookfair, Jefferson and Worker Bookshops, as well as at committee headquarters (799 Broadway, Room 642). Tickets are \$1 in advance and \$1.25 at the door (tax inc.).

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1) sive Pine; where's the rest of Minnesota—get in line."

Result: Minnesotans have now raised \$450 of the \$600 they had set themselves. We don't think we're going to have to wait long for the rest.

From Denver, Col. came another \$80 following upon \$50 sent last week, while a Mexican-American worker from the same state sent along another five toward the "indispensable paper." This brings Coloradans close to the \$200 we had expected them to raise, about \$30 short in fact. We expect they will not waste time in raising this sum either.

Iowans, who throughout the campaign have been steadily contributing small sums, sent another ten (from Bettendorf) and a dollar bill from Iowa City. "More strength to our paper," writes the Bettendorf supporter, while the dollar comes from a student at Iowa State who writes, "You really don't get to appreciate the paper until you get stuck in a 'Utopia' like this college town. . . . Iowans have sent in \$85 of the \$100 we've suggested to them."

From Madison, Wis., comes \$13 from four mothers "whose children range from two to 22 and who all want peace." The letter asks that virtually every writer for the paper, and the officers of the corporation publishing it, Joseph Derner and Charles Hendley, receive credit to the tune of a dollar each. It includes, too, a dollar to the memory of the late Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, who wrote a column on municipal affairs for the paper before his tragic death in 1947.

3 Who Went

(Continued from Page 1) brothers and sisters from every country in the world as the spokesmen for the real, peace-loving America.

Eva Janney, Negro garment worker from Chicago, Joy Silver, New York student and Sidney Kramer, another New Yorker, were the three American delegates who will tell Friday night how they were pulled off a Berlin-bound plane at Brussels, their passports seized by a Belgian equivalent of the FBI. They were held in jail as "undesirables"—because they were bound for a peace meeting—until, before the watchful eyes of the aforementioned Belgian army, they were hustled aboard a train to Paris along with other "dangerous" prisoners, including two children.

Another American who wasn't permitted to go to Berlin in person—but who spoke and sang to the enthralled Youth Festival via tape recorder will greet the 66 Americans who did get there—in person on Friday at the Riverside Plaza.

Paul Robeson will welcome the delegates home, who will report not only on the great Festival but on the visits some among them made to the Soviet Union and other countries in both western and eastern Europe. Keynoting the reports will be delegation leader and prominent artist, Charles White.

Koreans

(Continued from Page 1) Chinese negotiators promptly agreed to answer the questions at the next session today.

HASTY QUERIES

A list of some of the questions clearly show them to be hastily concocted harassments to further delay agreement. For example, one question, as reported by a wire service, asks whether an arms freeze would exclude "naval ships returning from overhaul" and "import of weapons and arms for training purposes."

The Korean-Chinese proposal to end the week-long deadlock states clearly that both sides agree "not to introduce into Korea any military forces, weapons and ammunition under any pretext."

Both negotiating teams agreed that if accord were reached on the main questions, details would be turned over to a joint sub-committee such as worked out the ceasefire line. The Ridgway team, however, insisted that it would not consider settling the matter until its "21 questions" were answered.

RECEPTION TONIGHT FOR ROOSEVELT WARD, JR.

The New York State Council of the Labor Youth League will hold a reception for Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Negro youth leader, this evening

(Tuesday) at 5:30 p. m. to 8, at the Jefferson School.

Ward is arriving today from New Orleans at 1 p. m. at the Pennsylvania Station. He was sentenced in New Orleans to three years on trumped-up charges of violating the Selective Service Act. His case is now on appeal.

Dressmakers Will Hear Milton Howard

Milton Howard, associate editor of the Daily Worker, will address a mass meeting of dressmakers tomorrow night (Wednesday).

The meeting is called by a provisional freedom of the press committee in that industry.

It will be held at Malin Studios, 225 W. 46 St., and is set to start at 6 p. m.

Rally & Pageant

Salute to Robeson and Youth Delegates

WELCOME HOME
DELEGATES to WORLD
YOUTH FESTIVAL
IN BERLIN

First Reports
to U. S. Youth

by CHARLES WHITE, Negro
Artist and others

Hear

PAUL ROBESON

honored hero of World Youth
Fighters for Peace

Riverside Plaza
253 West 73 Street

Friday, Dec. 7
7:30 P. M.

Spon.:
American Youth Peace Crusade

UN GETS PLEA TO SAVE LIVES OF 34 JAILED BARCELONA STRIKE LEADERS

Luis Padilla Nervo, president of the United Nations General Assembly, now in session in Paris, is studying the possibility of UN intervention to save the lives of the 34 Barcelona strike leaders who now face the threat of execution by the Franco government, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Mark Straus, chairman of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. Padilla, who is also chief of the Mexican delegation, sent the following to Jose Mancisidor, Mexican writer and president of the Federation of Organizations to Aid Spanish Republicans:

"In reply your cable regarding

Spaniards imprisoned Toledo province, Spain, delegation is carefully and favorably studying possibilities of intervention by General Assembly in behalf of these persons on humanitarian grounds and with hope of positive results."

Wide and immediate support of the favorable reaction of the General Assembly president is now of the utmost urgency, said Dr. Straus, who has made a fresh appeal to leaders of American unions and other organizations. In a broadside to committee supporters throughout the country he has asked for cables and airmail messages to the Assembly president, with copies similarly sent to Warren Austin, U. S. representative.

Dr. Straus reported that appeals to the U. S. State Department to intercede through the U. S. Ambassador in Madrid "have thus far met with stony silence." Direct efforts by telephone which JAFRC made on Nov. 14 and Nov. 16, revealed the complete inability of the State Department officer on the Spanish "desk" to ex-

plain why the Department has said or done nothing in the face of the numerous appeals for intervention it has received."

The committee recently reported that 34 Barcelona workers, accused by the Franco police of leading the general strike in the Barcelona area last March, are about to stand trial before military tribunals. Held in a Barcelona jail since last June, they were removed during the past month to the dread Ocaña prison in Toledo province, not far from Madrid. At least one of the 34 is a woman, Isabel Vicente, a textile worker who previously served nine years in jail for anti-Franco activities.

"It is to be deplored," declared Dr. Straus, "that our own government, which now maintains complete diplomatic relations with the fascist regime of Spain, has failed to act in behalf of these 34 Spaniards, while Mexico, which has refused—ever since the defeat of the Republic—to restore its embassy in Madrid, is disposed to act and to seek UN intervention."

Hungary Holds 4 U.S. Airmen; Spying Charged

BUDAPEST, Dec. 3.—The Hungarian Government, in a note handed to the U.S. Legation here today disclosed that four American airmen are being held as spies, after their plane had cruised over Hungarian territory for one hour and 14 minutes.

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CABARET-CONCERT and DANCE

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Stop the Shooting NOW!

An Editorial

Will the Pentagon generals in Korea now figure out a new gadget to keep the shooting and the dying going on endlessly? This is what the country should watch out for.

To their charge that they can't end the war unless they are sure they won't be attacked later, the Koreans and Chinese have replied with still one more major concession—

The Koreans and Chinese have proposed to freeze all military positions, all military personnel and levels of equipment during the entire term of the truce.

What happens now to the invented Pentagon charge that the Koreans want a truce to stage another build-up?

OUR BOYS ARE FILLING the casualty lists at the rate of

at least 2,000 a week.

This is a higher rate of casualty than during World War II.

It took 20 months for the U.S.A. to reach the 100,000 casualty mark in World War II. It has taken only 17 months in this filthy, useless, and utterly unjustified slaughter which has brought joy to the profiteers and war-contract mob, but grief to

millions.

America has peace in Korea within its grasp if the American people will but insist on halting the shooting.

Not another boy must die. An immediate cease-fire is available. It has been offered by the other side. The main Pentagon alibi has been debunked by the new offer to freeze all positions. Only evil men with anti-Amer-

ican aims would desire another U.S. 2,000 casualties between now and next week.

Every American—this means you and your organization—should wire or write to the White House and to his Congressman and Senators for an immediate cease-fire, for bringing our boys home by Christmas—all of them.

And alive.

Judge Enjoins Bus Strike Vote Tonight

By MICHAEL SINGER

Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman yesterday barred the Transport Workers Union from taking a strike vote against the Third Avenue Transit Corp. at tonight's union meeting at Transport Hall. At a show cause proceeding in Federal Court brought by trustees of the private bus line, Judge Kaufman continued his injunction ruling stipulated last Friday, and ordered the union to reply by today at 4 p.m. on "all issues involved." He set noon tomorrow for evidence and testimony. John F. O'Donnell, counsel for the TWU, said he would appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals on the ground that the injunction violated the Norris-LaGuardia Act.

O'Donnell demanded a trial by jury under the Federal Declaratory (Continued on Page 6)

High Court Bars Review for Bail Trustees

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Supreme Court today refused to review the "contempt of court" convictions against Frederick Vanderbilt Field, Alpheus Hunton and Dashiell Hammett, jailed trustees of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress. Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas, dissenting, voted to review the case.

The three bail trustees were jailed for standing on their constitutional rights and refusing to act as stoolpigeons by naming the thousands of contributors to the bail fund. Field was sentenced to 90 days in jail by Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan and then was sentenced to another six months when he similarly refused before a grand jury to relinquish his rights.

Hunton and Hammett are due to be released next Sunday, after serving six-month terms imposed by Judge Ryan. Field has served the 90 days and is appealing the six-month term.

In another major concession to speed a full armistice by New Year's, Korean and Chinese negotiators at Panmunjom yesterday proposed a complete freeze of all arms and armed

3 Who Went to Berlin Will Talk At Rally Here

Not even a helmeted, machine-gun-toting company of the Belgian division of the Wall Street army, in full battle regalia, was able to keep three determined young Americans from attending the recent World Youth Festival in Berlin. The three will tell their exciting story this Friday evening, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 254 W. 73rd St., where the New York Youth Peace Crusade will welcome home the American delegates to that great world festival.

Pro-war newspapers have tried hard to delete any reference to the American delegation in Berlin, in their effort to depict the festival as an anti-American demonstration. But, despite the most desperate efforts of the State Department and its West European adjuncts, 66 young Americans did get through, to greet and be greeted by their (Continued on Page 8)

forces in Korea, and a board of neutral inspectors to supervise the armistice.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway's negotiators had been stressing the right of U. S. teams to roam through North Korea at will, and an embargo on reconstruction and anti-aircraft work in the bombed-out North Korean cities.

Faced with Nam Il's sweeping proposal to ban all military additions and guarantee a fair inspection, the Pentagon negotiators were seemingly left with nothing to throw up as a further roadblock to agreement on the second point of the agenda. However, they requested a recess where they worked up "21 questions" on the new proposals. The Korean- (Continued on Page 8)

Parley Tonight To Open Xmas Peace Drive

—See Page 2

All peace groups in the city were invited to participate in a Citizens' Rally for Peace, to be held Dec. 11 in Union Square from 5 to 7 p.m., it was announced yesterday by Sam Friedman, chairman of the Labor Conference for Peace.

Friedman said an application for a permit for the meeting was filed with the Park Department by the Labor Conference for Peace.

The meeting will demand an end to all fighting in Korea and a permanent cease-fire by Dec. 27.

The move for the meeting was initiated by a unanimous vote of 400 delegates from shops and unions in Saturday's conference held under the Labor Conference for Peace. Friedman said all groups in the city interested in the objectives of the meeting have been invited to take part.

Explode Bombs Near Synagogue, Negro Project

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 3.—Three dynamite bombs exploded near a Negro housing center and a Jewish synagogue today. Four hundred Negro residents gathered and demanded police protection from the Klan terrorism.

Jewish War Veterans said they would arm themselves and patrol their synagogues as police continued to refuse to act after four similar terrorist acts. Police seized two members of the angrily protesting Negro community as "agitators."

Western Thriller--The Fund Grows

Received yesterday — \$1,118.50
Total thus far — \$18,287.26

The palm today goes to our readers west of the Mississippi—the stalwart progressive farmers, miners, shop workers of Minnesota, Colorado, Iowa—who contributed a large part of the thousand dollars and more we received yesterday, in response to the \$25,000 fund plea.

We wrote in the weekend Worker that our readers in Ohio, the Philadelphia area and Minnesota had been slow to respond and we still expect to hear from them. An so, from Minneapolis comes a note with \$200 to the effect that the money was collected from a number of readers who "got agitated" by our words.

And from Pine County, Minn., comes another \$50 with this message:

"Here's \$50 more from progress- (Continued on Page 8)

East Side Asks 16c Milk; Price Pickets Line Street

East Side housewives lined up with local Tenant and Consumer Councils over the weekend in demanding a reduction in milk prices to 16 cents a quart. Milk sells now for 23 cents. Five Tenant Councils joining Saturday morning in a demonstration at the Municipal Market, 10th St. and First Ave.

They covered empty milk containers with petitions urging the price reduction upon Mayor Impellitteri, and in just 30 minutes, 250 persons signed the plea and contributed three cents each for mailing.

One little boy walked along wearing a placard which read: "With Milk So High, Mommy Can't Buy." Other small-ry wore signs pleading for "Prices My Size."

So receptive were the shopping

crowds that many accompanied the demonstrators to the post office at 14th St. People inside the post office, too, when apprized of the purpose of the demonstration and the mailing of the petitions, called out comments like "It's about time" and "good luck to you."

The action was the latest of a series of anti-high price demonstrations by the East Side Tenant & Consumer Councils. Among these have been delegations to Rep. Arthur Klein (D-NY) and postcard and letter-writing campaigns.

A roving picket line of 60 Consumer Council representatives weaved its way through sympathetic Fifth Avenue shopping crowds Saturday, singing, chanting and shouting its slogans for a price rollback.

From 1:30 to 2:30 p.m., the group representing the New York Tenant and Consumer Councils marched before the local headquarters of the Office of Price Stabilization at 401 Fifth Ave. at 38th Street. They shouted slogans and bore such placards as "Hey DiSalle, What D'ya Say, We Want Prices We Can Pay." The demonstrators came from every major section of the city, with some mothers and children coming from such distant points as Far Rockaway.

From the OPS building, the

pickets marched down Fifth Ave. through good-natured and responsive shopping crowds. Hands grabbed eagerly for the 3,000 leaflets distributed by the Tenant & Consumer Council spokesmen demanding government action to bring down high prices.

Applause greeted the demonstrators on their way to 34th Street and Sixth Avenue as they sang, to the tune of The Old Grey Mare, an anti-inflation jingle which went: "A Dollar Bill Don't Buy What It Used To Buy, A Dollar Ain't a Dollar Anymore."

24 Die in British Attack on Egyptians

CAIRO, Dec. 3.—British troops, supported by armored cars and jeeps, today attacked a crowd of Egyptians, who resisted the attack for more than four hours. Twenty-four people were killed and 64 wounded.

Parley Here Tonight to Launch Pre-Christmas Drive for Peace

Group Distributes 250,000 Xmas Peace Cards to Be Sent to Truman

The Greater New York Councils for Peace, 111 W. 42 St., yesterday announced the distribution of 250,000 beautiful colored Christmas cards addressed to President Truman urging Peace in Korea and a Peace Pledge from a meeting of the Major Powers of the world. A quarter of a million

residents of all the boroughs of Greater New York are expected to send these Christmas messages to the President during the month of December.

The Greater New York Councils for Peace is a coordinating body consisting of the various Peace Councils in the several Boroughs. These local Peace Councils coordinate and service the hundreds of neighborhood peace groups that have developed in scores of neighborhoods everywhere throughout the City. These peace groups are non-political, non-partisan, unaffiliated informal groups of neighbors, each of whom have different convictions on many things, but get together to discuss current events and do something for peace.

A Christmas Campaign for Peace Conference will be held Tuesday at 8 p.m., at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48 St. Representatives of neighborhood peace groups, Churches, and other peace-loving organizations will discuss together at this conference, the launching of a huge Christmas campaign for Peace, especially through the use of the Christmas Peace Messages to the President.

Peace groups in every neighborhood, in all boroughs, have been reporting in the last few days, a tremendous upsurge of peace sentiment and expression among the

people of New York, of all faiths, of all convictions, of all walks of life. The people in the neighborhoods not only want peace deeply, but are angry and upset at the tactics of the Generals which seem to be delaying peace, terribly hit by the continuously increasing cost of living, and are determined to do everything possible to bring about Peace in Korea by Christmas, and negotiations for World Peace through a meeting of the heads of government of the big countries of the world.

New York Peace Organizations jointly calling the conference are: Brooklyn Peace Council, Manhattan Planning Committee for Peace, Bronx Women's Peace Council, Queens Women's Council for Peace, American Women for Peace, New York Youth Crusade for Peace, New York Labor Conference for Peace.

Rev. Jack R. McMichael, Executive Director of the Methodist Federation of Social Action, will be the keynote speaker.

The handsomely engraved Christmas card, in Christmas green and red, which is being distributed by the councils, says:

Dear President Truman:

Peace in Korea and in the world is my family's deepest need. In

the spirit of Christmas, arrange a truce to stop the shooting right away. We want our beloved sons, husbands and brothers to spend the New Year home with us and their families. All over the world, plain people like us, as well as heads of governments, have been proposing that the major coun-

tries get together to prevent further bloodshed and negotiate for peace. I urge you to arrange such a meeting out of which can come a pledge of peace and the peaceful settlement of all differences. Let 1952 be the year that world peace was secured for ourselves and our children.

'THE FOLKS AT HOME WERE PUTTING THE PRESSURE ON'

What do American officers really think of the purpose and practicability of the Ridgway negotiators' demand for a so-called "security check" allowing them to roam at will through North Korea up to the Yalu River?

Associated Press' Bureau Chief in Tokyo, Robert Eumson, Friday quoted an officer as follows:

"It would be impractical anyway and furthermore the Reds would never agree to it," one officer said.

The fact that Gen. Matthew Ridgway went into the negotiations aiming not for peace but for just such tactical advantages is further developed in the same dispatch, in which Eumson writes:

"When the talks started last summer, it was well known that Ridgway was mainly interested in two things: An exchange of prisoners and a provision to send security teams behind enemy lines."

Eumson also explains the temporary emergence of a de facto cease-fire in Korea as the direct result of peace pressure from the United States. He writes:

"A de facto cease-fire was exactly what UN negotiators at the armistice talks had been saying all along they wouldn't stand for. Then what caused the sudden change in policy? Pressure. The folks at home were putting pressure on their Congressmen."

GI in Korea Hits Fla. Atrocity, Afro Reports

The only way to find out the truth about atrocities in Korea "is to settle the war and exchange prisoners on both sides," is the way Negro GIs feel about Col. James Hanley's charges, according to a dispatch from Tokyo in the current issue of the Baltimore Afro-American, Negro weekly newspaper.

"One GI," Ralph Matthews, Afro-American correspondent, writes, "said he was more infuriated by the story of a sheriff killing prisoners in Florida than in a story of atrocities in Korea. In a war men expect to kill or be killed; but at home one expects justice and fair play."

Matthews reported that there is yet "no positive proof . . . that any American soldiers taken prisoner by enemy forces have been massacred." He discounted stories appearing in the Negro press to the effect that 150 Negro GIs had been killed while prisoners, attributing the rumor to Chinese Nationalist Ambassador to Korea Hao Yulin, who made the statement from Formosa.

Matthews quoted a report of Gen. Matthew Ridgway, after probing the Hanley charge that 6,000 Americans had been killed while held as prisoners:

"Neither fact nor manner of death in individual cases has been established."

The reaction by one Negro GI to the atrocity charges was quoted by Matthews as follows:

"The only way to find out who is telling the truth is to settle the war and exchange prisoners on both sides."

Post Hits Truman 'For Tying with People's Hopes'

The New York Post last Thursday editorially condemned President Truman for "tying with humanity's hopes" in canceling the unofficial cease-fire that had lasted for 48 hours in the Korea war. The Post lamented "an episode of psychological war in which the people of the United Nations and our fighting men are the major victims." The editorial entitled "Confusion Takes Command" declared:

"Press association dispatches from Korea were in clear agreement yesterday morning that an informal cease-fire prevailed at the front. There were unmistakable assertions in frontline reports that all ground shooting had stopped, at least for the duration of the present talks. We hope that in the long run those reports will prove more accurate than the cryptic denial from the White House shortly before 6 p.m."

"We do not know what considerations of high or low policy inspired that denial almost seven hours after the brighter news had reached the American people. If the shooting is to go on, it is fantastic that it took the White House so long to say so. If the denial simply meant that President Truman had not personally ordered the cease-fire, we cannot imagine any issue of protocol that justified this thoughtless toying with humanity's hopes."

"We have said before that any reckless waste of human life in Korea is unthinkable in this final stage of the truce negotiations. If there is to be more killing while the negotiators talk, let the responsibility plainly rest with the enemy. We interpreted yesterday's cease-fire reports as evidence that America's leaders shared that view. We cling to the hope that they do."

"In the interim we can only lament what seems to be through chaos, confusion or censorship—an episode of psychological war in which the people of the United Nations and our own fighting men are the major victims."

NEW ENGLAND CP OFFERS PLAN TO AID UNEMPLOYED

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Thousands of unemployed workers in the crisis-ridden New England mill towns this week saw the first constructive proposal for a way out of the economic slump which the national armament economy has brought to this area. The proposal was in the form of 10,000 four-page pamphlets distributed by the New England District Committee of the Communist Party.

Excerpts from the pamphlet, entitled NOT UNEMPLOYMENT AND WAR, BUT JOBS AND PEACE, are printed below:

Tens of thousands of unemployed workers in New England are looking for jobs they cannot find. Lawrence - Lowell, Fall River, New Bedford, Lewiston, Nashua and many other New England cities and towns are rapidly becoming "depressed areas."

In Massachusetts alone, the Division of Employment Security estimated that 100,000 were out of work in September, with the textile mill towns showing by far the larger percentage of the unemployed. At mid-September, textile employment in Rhode Island was 13.4 percent under a year ago. Not only textile, but most other major New England industries—shoe, leather, etc., are caught in the grip of a developing crisis which is casting a pall over scores of cities and towns and creating severe hardships for great masses of workers.

LITTLE COMPENSATION

Because of the war program, for which they must pay, the masses of people have less money to purchase clothing, shoes, and other consumer commodities which are the main product of the New England economy.

The prospect that war orders will ease the unemployment situation in New England is a very slim one. Even the Massachusetts Department of Employment Security had to admit . . . government orders—notwithstanding their importance—especially in the worsted

textile mills and at men's shoe factories—have so far been inadequate to compensate for diminished consumer buying, and would seem unlikely to do so in the future.

The farmers and small business men of New England also feel the effects of growing unemployment. For the week ending Sept. 25, Department store sales for Metropolitan Boston dropped 26 percent; Providence Department store sales dropped 23.6 percent; New England sales were down 12 percent from the week ending September 25, 1950.

The National Production Authority has just ordered a 55 percent cut-back in the production of textile machinery—a sign of the even greater crisis that confronts the textile industry.

The greater the expansion of the war economy, the heavier the economic sacrifices the common people will be called upon to bear. They will have less to spend on consumer goods. Civilian production will be further curtailed. Unemployment in New England will become even more widespread.

Those who say we can have guns, and butter too, lie—as New England workers are beginning to discover.

From 1919 to 1947, 71 percent or 134,950 cotton textile workers in New England lost their jobs. To prove how seriously the war economy has hastened the decline of the textile industry in New England, in less than two years of war economy, 1949 and early 1950, more than 50,000 workers lost their jobs.

SPEEDUP

In their struggle for greater profits, textile mill owners, like all other capitalists, are constantly driven to achieve greater production at lower cost. Wages are cut, work-loads are increased, new machinery displaces thousands of workers.

Maps Action on Layoffs Due to Arms Moves

To achieve even greater exploitation of labor, at the expense of the welfare of entire communities in New England, greedy owners have closed down mill after mill and moved South.

The war program with its increase in unemployment has brought new and more desperate economic conditions to the New England textile workers. With the Taft-Hartley law, the Smith and McCarran laws, the jailing of Communist and trade union leaders, the war program has established a reactionary police-state atmosphere. Taking advantage of these conditions, the textile magnates are brazenly going ahead with their program:

1) To sharply reduce Northern working conditions and living standards to the level of Southern textile workers;

2) To speed up the removal of the mills to the South. If they succeed, they will create an even more profound crisis for the New England economy, throwing many thousands of textile workers out of jobs, bringing the industry in New England near complete destruction.

UNITED ACTION

United militant action by labor and its friends can prevent the closing down of the mills and their removal South. Unite your local communities in a great campaign to keep the mills North! Block the spread of further unemployment—determined rank and file action can prevent work-load increases!

The war program is the bosses' program! For the sake of your jobs, your living standards, and your families—demand that your union leaders break with the Big Business war program which is responsible for the most unemployment and growing misery of the textile workers. Call upon the Truman Administration to end the war in Ko-

rean! Demand that the leaders of the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain and China get together and make an agreement for peace. Encourage East-West Trade—this will create jobs for the unemployed.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties are parties of economic crisis and war. To safeguard the peace and return New England and the nation to economic prosperity the people must break with the two major parties and organize a new party based on the trade unions, uniting all peace-minded and democratic forces of America.

To meet the needs of the textile workers now, however, we put forward the following program which the majority in New England can support:

WAGES: End the wage freeze and emergency decree. Institute the 30-hour week with 40-hour pay. Eliminate the Southern wage differential—for uniform wages in the textile industry. For a national minimum of \$1.50 per hour. For a 25 cents an hour wage increase.

WORK LOAD AND WORKING CONDITIONS: For a drastic reduction in work-load—North and South. For a uniform industrywide work-load agreement acceptable to the textile workers. Organize the Southern textile workers. End discrimination against Negro workers—North and South. For a National Fair Employment Practices Act.

UNEMPLOYED: Increase unemployment insurance. Extend coverage for entire period of unemployment. A moratorium on debts for all unemployed workers. For the convening of a six-state conference of representatives of labor, farmers, consumers, business and government to plan emergency measures to meet the developing crisis. For an emergency one billion dollar federal appropriation to provide jobs for the unemployed at trade union wages by launching public works projects in New England to construct schools, hospitals, low cost housing, etc.

50 Billion Dollar Slush Fund

FIFTY BILLION DOLLARS: MY THIRTEEN YEARS WITH THE RFC (1932-1945). By Jesse H. Jones with Edward Angly. Macmillan, New York \$6.

By **ROBERT FRIEDMAN**

Jesse H. Jones' abiding hatred for Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal is the element which most newspapers are seizing upon when they discuss the former RFC boss' political memoirs. For the hate-Russia press finds an echo of its own line in Jones' claim that a Roosevelt "weakened mentally and physically" in some vague and undefined manner gave away this country's birthright at Yalta. Also in line with the Hearst-McCormick version of this country's entry into the anti-fascist conflict of World War II is Jones' claim that it was due to Roosevelt's "eagerness to get into the fighting since that would insure a third term."

But the press display of the foregoing and such features of Jones' book as his tale of some messy loan-securing by and for Elliot Roosevelt, and his self-righteous version of the big wartime Jones vs. Wallace conflict, the most important aspect of this book is the 50 billion dollars ladled out by the RFC, and Jones' accounting of the spending.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was created during Hoover's administration, but it was under Jones, during the Roosevelt era, that it developed into a huge government banking and investment agency which bailed out many of the biggest financial, industrial and railroad interests in the country and helped to advance the monopolization of American industry.

In the face of the facts (and Jones doesn't even come within shouting distance of the real truth about the way government funds were loaned to the corporations) about this \$50,000,000,000 slush fund, it is an amazing piece of gall for the erstwhile boss of RFC to denounce the New Deal for its "spending and spending" policies—

by which Jones means the comparative pittance which the government spent on social security and works program. The RFC loans Big Business got, on reasonable terms, meant new huge profits, both before and during World War II, but the low-paid WPA and PWA workers (whose taxes paid for those RFC loans) enriched the nation with the parks, hospitals, roads, swimming pools, playgrounds which they built. Never before and never since has their record of public construction been equalled in this country.

Jones tries hard to picture Big Business as selfless and patriotic and so he dredges up an allegedly accurate yarn about U. S. Steel agreeing to run without a fee a plant built for the government on RFC loans. This is the same U. S. Steel which took \$372,000,000 in loans from the government during the war, to say nothing of its stranglehold on war contracts, its war profits, and the manner in which it and other Big Business outfits got at postwar, give away prices the government plants built at great cost during the war.

But, although Jones veils the real story of RFC with one eulogy after another for various "fine gentlemen" of Big Business, he occasionally bares his true conception of the people's money as a private purse to be distributed among the chosen men of wealth. Irked by the ingratitude of Harvey D. Gibson, president of Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York, who refused to lend money at Jones' request, the latter recalls that "he" (Gibson) and I had been friends for the better part of our adult lives and I had been helpful to him in obtaining business for each bank he had been associated with since 1912. Jones had "gone to great pains to help him in saving the Manufacturers Trust Company."

Elsewhere, Jones recalls how he "suggested" that Postal Telegraph and Western Union be "consolidated" because "the telegraph business seemed to me to be one of the few that could be accepted

as a natural monopoly." He dismissed the great mass of Americans who opposed a \$10,000,000 U. S. loan to Franco as "a few impractical people."

The RFC did lend its money to farm cooperatives and small businesses during the depression years and did use its funds to speed rural electrification program, but after Jones' long parade of bankers and financiers who grabbed hundreds of millions from the Treasury, it is pretty unconvincing when he tries to describe the loan agency as a dedicated friend of the "little men."

It is interesting to compare Congress' extreme care to prevent publicity on the Big Business firms which took RFC loans and the recent unanimous decision of the Governors' Conference to seek the publication of the name and address of every American unemployed person who is forced to go on relief rolls.

Another item of timely interest in the book is Jones' acknowledgment that the Soviet Union faithfully paid its debts to the U. S. in promised goods. "Though slow," he writes, "the Russian deliveries turned out to be sure. We got our money back with interest." Jones even reported that the U. S. government profited handsomely when the Soviet delivered 175,000 ounces of platinum at \$35 an ounce and the value soon went to \$100 an ounce.

Mr. Jones is as cagey about a precise label for his political views as he is with the undiluted truth about the Washington-Wall-Street alliance.

"The President knew," he confessed in the under-statement of the year, "I was on the conservative side."

A Concert In Memory of Jacob Schaefer

Many were turned away from the crowded Hunter College auditorium Saturday night at one of the season's most enjoyable events, the concert dedicated to the memory of Jacob Schaefer and presented by the Jewish Music Alliance.

Practically the entire program was given over to Schaefer's works, and it was again evident what a loss was suffered by the Jewish and progressive world in Schaefer's death Dec. 1, 1936, at the age of 48.

The Jewish Philharmonic Chorus, which Schaefer founded, sang Martiner Blut, one of Schaefer's Oratorios, with deep feeling, and the soloists, Gladys Spector, Raymond Smolover and Elliot Friedman sustained the mood. The conductor was Leo Kopf.

The folk operetta, "A Bunt Mit a Statchke" (A Contract and a Strike) was sung by the Jewish People's Chorus of N.Y., and was helped by the expert choreography staged by Lillian Shapiro. The dance group showed what excellent uses can be made of modern dance techniques. Goldie Russler as the girl in the tailor shop, and all the others make an indelible impression. Bob de Cormier's solo as the "blind soldier" must also be mentioned as a perfect work of art.

The program was begun by four delightful pieces, including Schaefer's music, played by the New York Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Samuel Firstman.

—B.L.

Lawson to Lecture

"The interaction of historical forces in painting, sculpture and architecture" will be the subject discussed by John Howard Lawson Thursday at 8:30 p.m. at the Malin Studios, 225 W. 48 St.

Using his recent text, "The Hidden Heritage" and the Present Crisis in Culture" as the basis for this lecture, Mr. Lawson will show the development of our cultural history with emphasis on the social and political conflicts.

Tickets for each class of the cultural series are \$1.75 and may be obtained by calling MU 7-2161.

on the scoreboard

by **lester rodney**

Speech at AAU, Basketball, et al . . .

LEAVE IT TO the State Department to give peaceful relations a hand—the back of a hand.

The AAU held its annual convention last weekend. Among the topics discussed was the forthcoming Olympic Games at Helsinki. These are sports, games. Athletes from different countries shake hands and compete. The best men and women win. The only gun heard is that in the hand of the starter, who fires a blank cartridge to start track events.

This the State Department doesn't like. What's this, friendly competition? . . . peacetime stuff? . . . no loyalty oath? . . . Americans and Russians TALKING TO EACH OTHER???

The cold water department arrived at the AAU convention in the person of Richard B. Walsh, aide to Assistant Secretary of State Barrett and a Voice of America wheel.

Walsh launched into an attack, sight unseen, upon the Soviet Olympic team. They "juggle records" and "fix referees," he screamed. He presented the usual "proof" of the shameless liars who make a living out of anti-Sovietism. None at all. None is needed in this field. You merely invent anything you want. If it's anti-Soviet it'll get printed—and you'll stay on the payroll.

I don't know too much about Soviet sports myself. Like brother Walsh, I've never had a first-hand look. But I HAVE heard and read the reports of all Americans who have been there, and all agree that sports are a big and always growing part of everyday life, with emphasis on the means for everyone to play rather than on a subsidized few. And since a socialist society doesn't have any Ned Irishes getting rich on the ability of amateur basketball players, or gangsters owning prize fighters, or college trustees demanding that a team make profit or else, the lack of the kind of sports scandals afflicting us is fairly easy to understand.

It could even be we stand to learn a few lessons in real amateurism.

But anyhow, since brother Walsh has shown an interest in sports and is hooked up with the Voice of America, I'd like to suggest the text for today's broadcast, entitled "collage football, for all uncivilized countries to learn and copy and thus get to be just like the good old west." Walsh can read out loud from page 26 of yesterday's "New York Times," from an article by Alison Danzig, on the conclusion of the season. Here are some excerpts:

"It is no exaggeration to say that this has been the most discrediting season intercollegiate football had ever been through . . . its friends and well-wishers have been mortified and, for the most part, silent at the incriminating revelations. . . . There may shortly be no more intercollegiate competition except among institutions that continue to exploit it unashamedly as a professional money-raising enterprise. . . . Almost every week charges have been leveled at some team for illegal methods, for deliberately making it its business to cripple the star of the opposing team. . . . What has been happening has patently been premeditated in some cases and it has been happening much too frequently. . . ."

Hey, Walsh, on second thought you better not broadcast this stuff from the "Times." A lot of European countries may become alarmed and refuse to enter the Olympics against us, not understanding that the great majority of American athletes are decent kids with a sense of sportsmanship and that what is ruining sports here is not the kids but the dollar sign.

IN BEATING William and Mary 85-80 Saturday night, NYU looked like a team with a lot of potential, a team which needs some jelling and conditioning on defense but won't be stopped often from making a lot of points. Since conditioning and defense are Coach Cann's long point, the outlook is good for a tournament year. As the team shapes up it uses two big men, Seeman and Nachamkin, sometimes Solomon, and three driving, set shooting hustlers of the "small" type—meaning under 6-1—Brasco, Bunt and Naimoli. Nachamkin, the 6-6 soph acquisition from Brooklyn's Thomas Jefferson High, looks like a big help, already more fluid and dangerous than the rugged senior Seeman. Naimoli is another scoring gun, very fast, the kind who puts his foot on the gas for the fast break.

Manhattan looked much the same as last year in losing to Siena. Very good in spurts, not much consistency or pattern to its attack. Billy Harrell, the 6-1 Siena Negro star, beat them practically single-handed with his terrific 40-minute drive, rebounding against bigger foes, scoring, feeding and phenomenal defensive interceptions. He is really something, and they told me in the press box he is much better in baseball. Big league teams note.

There was a crowd of 14,000 for the twin bill. Students just want to believe that sports must go on and are not thoroughly crooked. It was a 90 percent student crowd, with the big gaps in the expensive seats. There was a lot of spirit. It made one who likes the game a little sad. Why can't there be spirited competition, high spirits, big crowds, in the logical big arena, without the deadly corruption of commercialism in the background?

Yet even in this nice spirited college doubleheader the big take was raked off by a private promoter, the odds were cynically set by the big gambling houses whom the FBI can't find. If there is some "laying low" of open gambling for a while, well, it's just for a while because nothing basic has been changed. They've jailed the young victims and left the big crooks alone.

PRO ATTENDANCE is dying fast, and it deserves to with the blind continuation of money-hungry scheduling and artificial high scores. In Boston, the owner of the Boston Gardens was quoted yesterday as threatening to throw basketball out after only 2,500 fans saw the Boston Celtics beat Baltimore 103-82 on a Sunday night. He couldn't understand it.

A look at the score might help. Is that basketball? The players are so tired after playing virtually every night, that they simply save what energy they have for scoring, forsaking the gruelling task of defense, especially with the artificially added eight minutes tacked to the pro game to make for these telephone numbers.

THE MIRROR'S Dan Parker—"Herb Carnegie, another Colored boy, now 35"—Is 35 a boy, Parker, or are you just bucking to replace Walter Stork Club Winchell some day?

THANKS VERY MUCH to Rose Q. of New York for \$5 to the fund drive through this column, and to Pearl and Hy Wallach of Brooklyn for another \$5, in memory of Nat Low.

Ted Tinsley Says

The People-Meter

PARDON ME for being so test-conscious, but life forces it upon me. No sooner do I stop reading about one large grant to some foundation for a psychological test, than another pops out like a bubble bursting from a buckwheat cake on a hot griddle.

Now here's an outfit called the Social Science Research Council. They've got a new grant, a stingy \$100,000, to develop methods which will "reveal emotional stability, drive, force, motivation and other aptitude tests currently in use." This test has a glaring fault. It does not tell whether the young person tested likes his eggs fried or scrambled.

John M. Russell, the executive director of the foundation, said that "today it is possible to predict with reasonable accuracy whether a boy will be successful in his college work and what overall grades he will receive, providing he works to capacity." He continued by remarking that "it is possible to identify a scientific genius. However, the tests do not measure character and do not tell whether he will betray his country in time of war."

Russell doesn't say what he means exactly by "betraying one's country," but I have it from a high authority that following this test Russell is going to develop a pre-natal loyalty oath for unborn children.

Here's how the Russell test will work. Along comes young Ronald Buttermilk, aged 12. Russell discovers that Buttermilk is a scientific genius, but he shows some unstable symptoms. He doesn't drool at the prospect of

atomic war. He thinks living in a house is better than living in a cave. He wants peace. He might commit "treason" to the administration by fighting for peace.

Well, what do we do with Ronald? Do we ship him to Leavenworth now, or are we satisfied to let him grow up and keep him out of college?

The possibilities of such testing are infinite. We can test a boy to see if he will be unemployed when he grows up. Then we can cut his relief before he's old enough to compalin.

Maybe we ought to have a test for Wall Street's Oriental Development Co. to see how their Korean investments will fare in the future—or is it "treason" to test the rate of profit?

Prof. Arch Farch, of the Scientific Foundation for the Wasting of Large Grants, has devised a test which tells everything about anyone. It is called the "People-Meter." Industry has shown great interest in the "People-Meter" since it reveals the following about any young boy:

1. His attitude toward Administration policies in 1965.

2. His future family status.

3. The emotional stability of his future children, and their future loyalty to any future administration.

4. The emotional stability of his future children's children and their future loyalty to any future administration.

This test only covers a boy and his great-grandchildren. Upon receipt of another large grant, Prof. Farch will extend his work to include a boy and his great-great-grandchildren.

Ask \$60 Jobless Pay As Auto Layoffs Rise

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Dec. 3.—Layoffs of auto workers are reported all over Michigan: 17,000 at Dodge Main; 2,000 in Flint; 30,000 at Ford Rouge plant; 11,000 at Briggs Manufacturing. Hardly an auto plant has not been hit and Michigan unemployment figures are well over 200,000. What many people thought was to be only a "model changeover layoff" is now expected to run well into 1952. Car sales remain low.

Demands of the unemployed have pushed union leaders into action. In Flint a mass demonstration was called by the "Bread and Butter" Committee of local auto unions. Gov. Williams, Sen. Blair Moody and sundry other political leaders put in a showing and all were obliged to give support to the demand for \$60 a week unemployment pay.

Flint auto workers are demanding that unemployed receive compensation for the full period of unemployment instead of for 20

weeks as at present. Last year

103,430 workers in Michigan exhausted their 20 weeks of benefits; this year the figure is expected to go higher.

The unemployed are looking to Lansing, the state capital, and Gov. Williams for action. The state legislature convenes Jan. 9, and it is expected that, as during the mass layoffs in 1939, unemployed will pack the legislature

galleries demanding aid.

State Senator Garland Lane of Flint said he will introduce two bills. One calls for increasing unemployment insurance to \$60 a week, the other puts an end to the 20-week limitation for compensation. Should the GOP majority kill his measures, Lane said, he will offer another bill providing for a moratorium on collection on debts.

HOW THE WESTERN UNION REWARDS 55 YEARS ON JOB

(By Federated Press)

William J. Kearney, an obscure Western Union employee, had a brief flirtation with fame recently. Most of the big New York papers carried his picture and the story of his life.

Kearney, they reported, was Western Union's oldest employee in length of service. He had been on the job 55 years.

Now 67, Kearney started work at the age of 12 as a telegraph messenger for the old Postal Telegraph Co. From the very beginning he was a loyal worker.

Within two years he learned the Morse code and became an operator. He also, the press reported, "washed the office windows, swept the floor, kept the fire going and repaired the batteries. When the telegraph wire stopped operating, he would hire a horse and buggy, drive along the line, find the break and fix it."

Up the ladder Kearney went, from operator to branch manager to district superintendent. Then in 1943 the telegraph merger brought Kearney over to Western Union, which promptly demoted him to a clerk's rating.

But Kearney continued to be loyal to the company. In 1946, when Western Union members of the American Communications Association went on strike for over a month to force a wage increase out of the company, Kearney walked through the picketline every day to get to his job.

Finally, Kearney was rewarded for his long and faithful service to the company. On the anniversary of his 55th year of loyal work, reporters and photographers were called in to watch Kearney receive a company award. He received:

One handshake from WU vice-president J. L. Wilcox.

One pipe lighter.

That was all, except for one other reward that showed in his pay envelope. It seems Kearney clocked in 18 minutes late the morning of the presentation.

He got docked for it.

HOW THEY BLOCKED THE LYNCHERS FROM SEIZING VICTIM IN ALBANY

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Willie Thomas, Negro steel worker, is back home with his wife and three children. For almost a month he had been held in the Albany County Jail as a "fugitive from justice" after it was found by the Albany authorities that he had escaped from a prison farm in Alabama about six years ago.

When he was 15 years old, Malory took part in a robbery with two older men. Without a lawyer or jury he was sentenced to life in prison. He served 11 years, and when he saw a chance to escape he slipped away. He went to Florida, married there and brought his wife to Albany, where he has lived for their past five years.

A campaign for his freedom, initiated by the Capital District Negro Labor Council brought the case to the attention of the entire state, and telegrams began to pour into the office of Gov. Dewey demanding that he refuse to extradite him back to Alabama chain gang justice.

Fearful of the anger of the Negro people and many white people in the area, the O'Connell machine stepped in and took over the legal end of the case. They attempted to intimidate the community by denouncing the Negro Labor Council as "subversive." The community however, remained on the alert, and let both the Governor's office and the O'Connell know that they were watching the case and would not permit Thomas to be returned to Alabama.

Last week Dewey's office announced that in reply to a letter from Dewey, Gov. Persons of Alabama had agreed to let Malory remain in New York.

The people of the Capital District thus won a victory for democracy, and had gone a step further in the fight for full rights for the Negro people.

During the time Thomas was held in the Albany County Jail, the issues in the case were brought to the people of New York through radio and television, and mass

JERSEY FARMERS HELP MINE, MILL STRIKERS

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3 (FP).

As the walkout of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers against the Magnetic Pigment Co. near here went into its seventh week, farmers around Vineland, members of the National Farmers Union, Eastern Division, donated more than 150 chickens and several cases of eggs

to the strikers. At the same time the Progressive Party of Mercer County continued weekly collections for strikers' aid.

The company seeks to pay the workers in the struck plants—one at Trenton and one at Monmouth—straight time for weekend work. The union is holding out for time-and-a-half on Saturdays and double-time for Sunday work.

Fund Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

five fine, where's the rest of Minnesota—get in line."

Result: Minnesotans have now raised \$450 of the \$600 they had set themselves. We don't think we're going to have to wait long for the rest.

From Denver, Col. came another \$80 following upon \$50 sent last week, while a Mexican-American worker from the same state sent along another five toward the "indispensable paper." This brings Coloradans close to the \$200 we had expected them to raise, about \$30 short in fact. We expect they will not waste time in raising this sum either.

Iowans, who throughout the campaign have been steadily contributing small sums, sent another ten (from Bettendorf) and a dollar bill from Iowa City. "More strength to our paper," writes the Bettendorf supporter, while the dollar comes from a student at Iowa State who writes, "You really don't get to appreciate the paper until you get stuck in a 'Utopia' like this college town. . . . Iowans have sent in \$85 of the \$100 we've suggested to them."

From Madison, Wis., comes \$13 from four mothers "whose children range from two to 23 and who all want peace." The letter asks that virtually every writer for the paper, and the officers of the corporation publishing it, Joseph Derner and Charles Hendley, receive credit to the tune of a dollar each. It includes, too, a dollar to the memory of the late Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, who wrote a column on municipal affairs for the paper before his tragic death in 1947.

3 Who Went

(Continued from Page 1)

brothers and sisters from every country in the world as the spokesmen for the real, peace-loving America.

Eva Janney, Negro garment worker from Chicago, Joy Silver, New York student and Sidney Kramer, another New Yorker, were the three American delegates who will tell Friday night how they were pulled off a Berlin-bound plane at Brussels, their passports seized by a Belgian equivalent of the FBI. They were held in jail as "undesirables"—because they were bound for a peace meeting—until, before the watchful eyes of the aforementioned Belgian army, they were hustled aboard a train to Paris along with other "dangerous" prisoners, including two children.

Another American who wasn't permitted to go to Berlin in person—but who spoke and sang to the enthralled Youth Festival via tape recorder will greet the 66 Americans who did get there—in person on Friday at the Riverside Plaza.

Paul Robeson will welcome the delegates home, who will report not only on the great Festival but on the visits some among them made to the Soviet Union and other countries in both western and eastern Europe. Keynoting the reports will be delegation leader and prominent artist, Charles White.

Koreans

(Continued from Page 1)

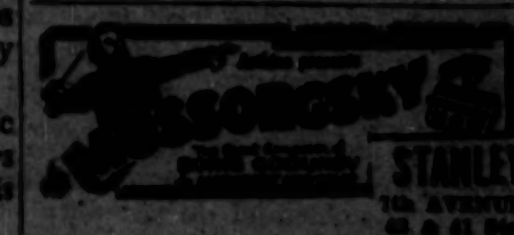
Chinese negotiators promptly agreed to answer the questions at the next session today.

HASTY QUERIES

A list of some of the questions clearly show them to be hastily concocted harassments to further delay agreement. For example, one question, as reported by a wire service, asks whether an arms freeze would exclude "naval ships returning from overhaul" and "import of weapons and arms for training purposes."

The Korean-Chinese proposal to end the week-long deadlock states clearly that both sides agree "not to introduce into Korea any military forces, weapons and ammunition under any pretext."

Both negotiating teams agreed that if accord were reached on the main questions, details would be turned over to a joint sub-committee such as worked out the cease-fire line. The Ridgway team, however, insisted that it would not consider settling the matter until its "21 questions" were answered.



Rally & Pageant

Salute to Robeson
and Youth Delegates

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DELEGATES to WORLD
YOUTH FESTIVAL
IN BERLIN

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Artist and others

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